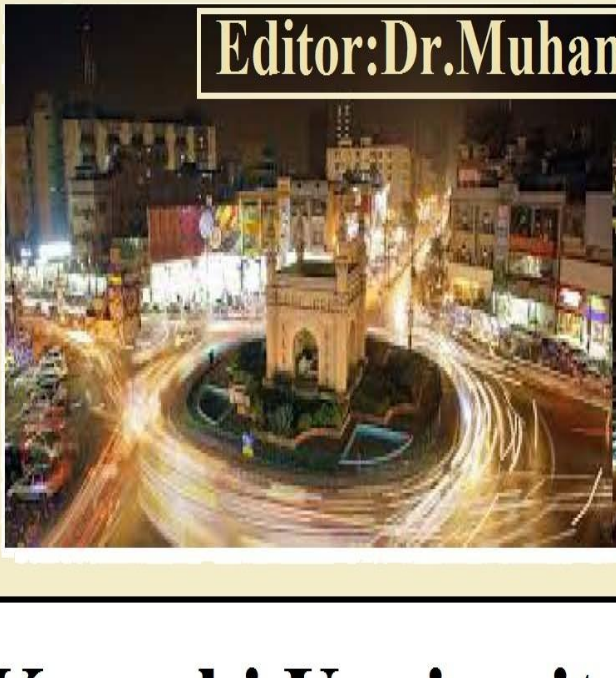
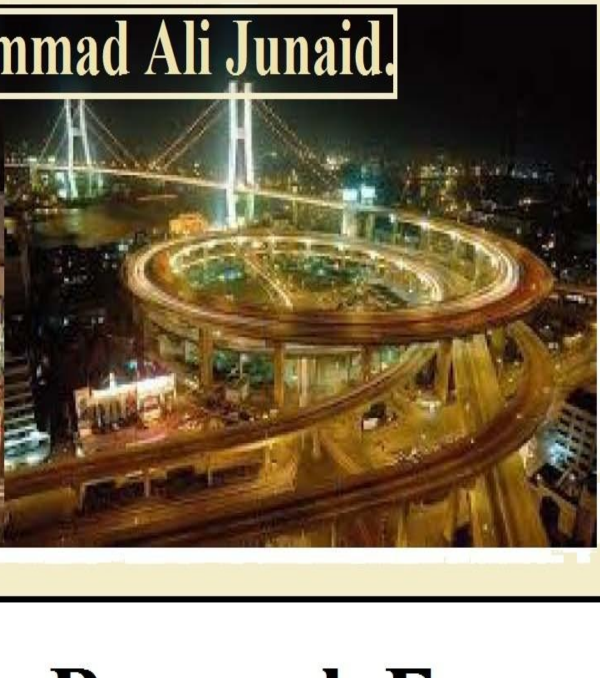
Karachi Nama:A story of Crisis about the City Of Lights

Editor:Dr.Muhammad Ali Junaid.





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Karachi University Research Forum.

Editor Note.

This Piece of Collection Is basically is a Collection of several written Expressions constructed by My Students of Department of Zoology for the Subject of Pakistan Studies (adv).

I don't call these Papers as A self writing And Prose Over the city of Karachi ,but by foundation they are their view that they shaped through the Material existed Into the World wide Web(www:online).

So definitely Mostly students relied over The writings of Several Authors by utilizing the common Non sober Practice of copy and paste culture, I guided them not to rely over single author, and also advised them to construct their paper view by consulting multiple writers with their proper webliography(web link) in the End of their writing Constructions, asked them it is best to consult library culture, try to visit issue sites but in the end they failed to follow these guidelines.

As I mentioned earlier that they are just a student's of Graduation First year with no command and interest in social sciences. So they were having pain to understand how Research Paper over Social science and History are shaped, but despite re-backing their papers several times, the result is in the shape Of Compendium In Your Hand by the Title Of:

" Karachi Nama :A story Of Crisis about The City Of Lights".

Obviously these writings were raw by shape construction and content style, so I as editor tried to synchronies them collectively, so That they may be help full for others.

This collection is not as adequate and flourish as it should have been by research standards but it is a prototype of research preparation, in which how much they have been successful is the matter of dispute.

Karachi Name is a story in a non story style about the multiple issues and Problems facing by our beloved city Karachi. It is a collective effort to define how our Governmental culture has been un successful? to Govern And administer Civic

state Of Karachi with the population of more than 30 million peoples .Karachi Name is the evidence Of Misgovernment and Mal Administration.

I Hope you will encourage these students and will pray for them that they may recover their research flaw and may avoid their copy paste practices' hope that they will develop their interest to read books, consult books and to write books and papers through quality content material sustained by library culture.

There were few other papers that very not were included due to several issues like resemblance with fellow writings, non-Formatting structure and not following headline of the research project.

Dr. Muhammad Ali Junaid.

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History

"A Short Note On Karachi"

By:Syeda Areesha Batool

Introduction :

Karachi is the financial capital of Pakistan and capital city of Sindh province. The city has been admired since the British colonial times for its location and economic potential .Today Karachi is Among the one of the most popular city in the Pakistan, Due to Several reasons and it also has a major seaport to the otherwise landlocked country of the World.

Karachi is also well known for its archaeological sites. The city also knows how to bring together an immense historical past to the present and on to a bright future by protecting its heritage for generations to come.

A Short Note On Karachi :

Karachi originally was a small fisherman village settled by the Baloch tribes from Balochistan and Makran . Their first settlement was near the delta of the Indus River which they named as " Kolachi".

At the end of 1700 century, the settlers of Kolachi started trading across the sea with Muscat and The Persian Gulf region . Later, the village started to grow as the commercial hub and a port for trade. For the protection of this developing area , a small fort was constructed, This fort was handed over to the rulers of Sindh by the Khan of Kalat in 1795.

The British recognized the importance of the city as the trade post . so they captured the city and Sindh Province in February 1843 under the command of Sir Charles Napier and the city was annexed as a district of the British Indian Empire. In 1846, it was home to around 9000 citizens. The city experienced a cholera epidemic in the same year and a conservancy board was established in the city to protect the people from this disease.

This conservancy board was converted into a municipal commission in 1852 and it was again upgraded as municipal committee in 1853. This natural harbor started to flourish as bustling port under the british rule. On September 10, 1857, the 21st Native infantry stationed in karachi revolted against the british in its first indian war for independence, but the plan was busted by the british who regained the control over the city very quickly.

In 1878,the city was connected by a railway line to the rest of india and consequently public building projects like frere hall (1865) and the empress market ((1890) were started in the city. The Bombay district municipal act 1837 was extended to Sindh in 1878 and the urban area of karachi was included in the city. By the end of 19th century, the city was home to around 105,000 and it was a composition city of hindus and muslims communities as well as jews, parsis, Iranians, Lebanese and gaon merchants.

In 1900,due to the street congestion ,Indias first tramway system was constructed in this bustling city . That time Karachi was famous for its Railway-tram network, churches, mosques, court-houses, markets, paved streets and a magnificent harbor.

When Pakistan was declared as a separate country in 1947, karachi was chosen as the capital of Pakistan. During this period, the city offered shelter to a huge influx of migrants and refugees that came from the indian province. Karachi never lost its importance as the economic center of Pakistan. The municipal corporation of karachi was upgraded to metropolitan corporation in 1976. Again on 14th August 2001, city district government of karachi was recognized in 18 town Administration and 178 union councils.

Still Karachi is the role model city for Pakistan and it continues to grow with the current economic boom.

Few Famous Places Of Karachi:

- Quaid-e-Azam Mausoleum
- Wazir Mansion
- Clifton Beach

- Masjid-e-tooba
- Mohatta Palace
- Haleji lake wildlife sanctuary
- National Museum of Pakistan
- The tombs of chaukundi

Conclusion:

When Pakistan was declared as a separate country in 1947, Karachi was chosen as the Capital of Pakistan. During this period, the city offered shelter to a huge influx of migrants and refugees that came from the Indian province. In 1960, the capital of Pakistan was first moved to Rawalpindi and then to Islamabad. Still Karachi never lost its importance as the economic centre of Pakistan.Karachi even has many old and historical place that are a big proof of its importance and value and says a lot about its history.

The ‘City of Lights’ became a ‘city of blights’ — but even on its darkest day, there remained a glimmer of light, a ray of hope. That was, and is, the insurmountable resilience and never-say-die spirit of the people who call Karachi home.

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"Karachi through the Ages"

By:Shahid Mansoor

Introduction:

Karachi originally was a small fisherman village settled by the Baloch tribes from Balochistan and Makran. Their first settlement was near the delta of the Indus River which they named as 'Kolachi' village. The people of the original community yet inhabit the area on small island of Abdullah Goth situated near Karachi Port. The well-known neighborhood 'Mai Kolachi' of Karachi still reminds the original name of the city.

At the end of 1700 century, the settlers of Kolachi village started trading across the sea with Muscat and the Persian Gulf region. Later, the village started to grow as the commercial hub and a port for trade. For the protection of this developing area, a small fort was constructed. This fort was handed over to the rulers of Sindh by the Khan of Kalat in 1795.

The British recognized the importance of the city as the trade post. So they captured the city and Sindh province in February 1843 under the command of Sir Charles Napier and the city was annexed as a district of the British Indian Empire. In 1846, it was home to around 9000 citizens. The city experienced a cholera epidemic in the same year and a Conservancy Board was established in the city to protect the people from this disease. This Conservancy Board was converted into a Municipal Commission in 1852 and it was again upgraded as Municipal Committee in 1853. This natural harbour started to flourish as bustling port under the British rule. On September 10, 1857, the 21st Native Infantry stationed in Karachi revolted against the British in its First Indian War for Independence, but the plan was busted by the British who regained the control over the city very quickly.

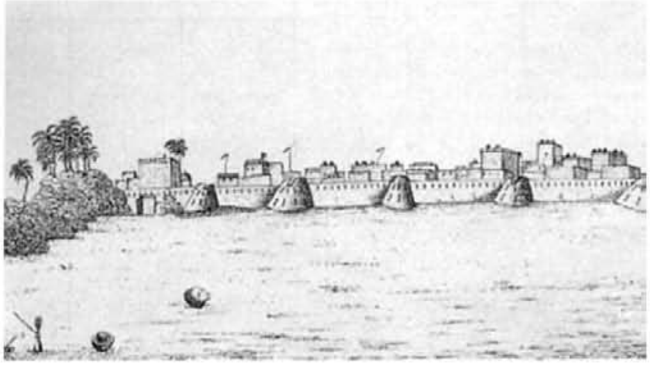
In 1864, the first telegraphic message was sent by a direct telegraph connection between Karachi and London. In 1878, the city was connected by a railway line to the rest of India and consequently public building projects like Frere Hall (1865) and the Empress Market (1890) were started in the city. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan was born in the city in 1876 in a famous Ismaili Khoja family.

The Bombay District Municipal Act 1837 was extended to Sindh in 1878 and the urban area of Karachi was included in the city. The Municipality started to collect House Tax on Property owners, being first municipality to collect the tax in the sub-continent. By the end of 19th century, the city was home to around 105,000 people and it was a cosmopolitan city of Hindus and Muslims communities as well as Jews, Parsis, Iranians, Lebanese and Goan merchants. In 1900, due to the street congestion, India's first tramway system was constructed in this bustling city. That time Karachi was famous for its railway-tram network, churches, mosques, court-houses, markets, paved streets and a magnificent harbour.

Muslim Era:

In AD 711, Muhammad bin Qasim conquered the Sindh and Indus Valley, bringing South Asian societies into contact with Islam, succeeding partly because Raja Dahir was a Hindu king that ruled over a Buddhist majority and that Chach of Alor and his kin were regarded as usurpers of the earlier Buddhist Rai dynasty this view is questioned by those who note the diffuse and blurred nature of Hindu and Buddhist practices in the region, especially that of a royalty to be patrons of both and those who believe that Chach himself may have been a Buddhist. The forces of Muhammad bin Qasim defeated Raja Dahir in alliance with the Jats and other regional governors.

In the seventeenth century, Karak Bander was a small port on the Arabian Sea on the estuary of the Hub River, 40 km west of present-day Karachi. It was a transit point for the South Asian-Central Asian trade. The estuary silted up due to heavy rains in 1728 and the harbour could no longer be used. As a result, the merchants of Karak Bander decided to relocate their activities to what is today known as Karachi. Trade increased between 1729 and 1839 because of the silting up of Shahbandar and Keti Bandar (important ports on the Indus River) and the shifting of their activities to Karachi.[10]



This settlement was reputedly founded by Baloch tribes from Balochistan and Makran in 1729 as the settlement of Kolachi.[11] According to legend, the city started as a fishing settlement, where a fisherwoman, Mai Kolachi, settled and started a family. The village that grew out of this settlement was known as Kolachi-jo-Goth (The Village of Kolachi in Sindhi). When Sindh started trading across the sea with Muscat and the Persian Gulf in the late 18th century, Karachi gained in importance; a small fort was constructed for its protection with a few cannons imported from Muscat. The fort had two main gateways: one facing the sea, known as Khara Dar (Brackish Gate) and the other facing the adjoining Lyari river, known as the Meetha Dar (Sweet Gate). The location of these gates corresponds to the present-day city localities of Khaaradar (Khārā Dar) and Meethadar (Mīṭhā Dar) respectively. The Soomra dynasty, Samma Dynasty, Arghun Dynasty, Tarkhan and Talpur dynasties ruled Sindh.

Karachi First Appeared On Documents:

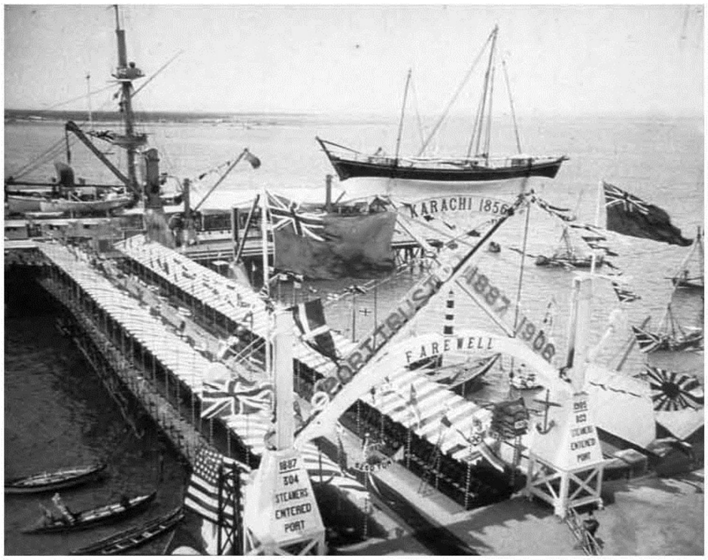
The name Karachi first appeared on a document in 1742 of a Dutch merchant ship `de Ridderkerk' belonging to

the Dutch East India Company when it was shipwrecked along its coast.

After a few expeditions, the British East India Company, captured the town, two days after the Royal navy ship HMS Wellesley anchored off Manora Island on February 1, 1839. Karachi gained further importance after Sindh's conquest by Major General Charles James Napier in 1843, and went on to become part of the British Indian Empire.

During the same year, when troops of Company Bahadur arrived, it established a new military cantonment area meant only for the `white' with limited access to the local population. The city was also divided into two — the `white' part of town comprised the Frere Hall, Masonic Lodge, Sindh Club, the Governor's House, Staff Lines, and the `Collectors Kutchery' (Law Court), and whites shopped at Saddar bazaar area and the Empress Market. The rapidly burgeoning mercantile population, meanwhile, resided in the `black' part of town in the northwest, an area that comprised Napier Market, Bunder and Old Town. They shopped in the Serai Quarter of the town.

When Napier left, Karachi was made part of the Bombay Presidency. And in less than 175 years this small fishing village has now become a sprawling megalopolis, with nearly 23 million inhabitants.



The British Raj realised Karachi's strategic importance very early on, and embarked on large-scale modernisation of the city. It laid the foundation of a municipal government, established a military cantonment and constructed a major port for exporting Sindh's produce. Consequently, new businesses brought prosperity, and Karachi was transformed into a city. Ergo Napier's famous quote long after he left Sindh: "Would that I could come again to see you in your grandeur!"

By 1899 Karachi had a cosmopolitan population of about 105,000 people, comprising Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, Europeans, Armenians, Malays Jews, Parsis, Iranians, Lebanese, African and Goan inhabitants. By 1914, Karachi was the British Empire's largest grain-exporting city. An aerodrome built in the city in 1924 became the main airport of entry into the British Raj, and the metropolis came to be described as the `Paris of Asia.'

Karachi 1947:

It was during the movement for independence that Karachi saw, for the first time, outbreaks of communal violence between Hindus and Muslims. When it became the capital after Pakistan's Independence in 1947, it witnessed the first mass migration as its Hindu and Sikh residents migrated to India, to be replaced by Muslim refugees who had fled that country. On the eve of independence, Karachi's population exceeded 400,000.

North Nazimabad was developed as a residential area for federal government employees and was ranked as the most modern town planned in Karachi, designed in the late '50s by Italian planners and architects, Carlo Scarpa and Aldo Rossi. And despite the capital being shifted to Islamabad in 1958, it didn't stop the city from remaining the economic jugular of the country in the 1960s and beyond — and even to date. Several countries around the world sought to emulate Pakistan's economic planning strategy, with South Korea copying Karachi's second 'Five-Year Plan' and modeling Seoul's World Financial Centre after Karachi. It was during this time that Karachi earned the sobriquet 'City of Lights.'

Karachi, 1948: Hundreds of temporary camps housing government officials, who ran matters of the country and the city from inside these dusty tents. Source: Pakistan's Capital (A feature in 'LIFE' Magazine's June, 1948 issue).

Along with the settlers from India at Partition — who still refer to themselves as 'Mohajirs' — over the years people from other provinces and from interior Sindh continued to pour into Karachi in search of a better livelihood. And in 1971, another wave of migration took place when former East Pakistan broke away to become Bangladesh. Thousands of Biharis and Bengalis arrived in the city, and today Karachi is home to between one and two million migrants from Bangladesh. The prolonged Soviet war and occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s and 1990s brought thousands of Afghan refugees into the country and many of them settled in Afghan bastis on the outskirts of Karachi. They brought with them weapons and drugs culture, and changed the ethos of the city forever.

Conclusion:

*Still, Karachi is the role model city for Pakistan and it continues to grow with the current economic boom the city of **Karachi** is well-known to the world as the commercial and financial capital of **Pakistan**. The **Karachi** generates about 25% of the national GDP. It also has its share of 65% in generating the national revenue that includes federal and provincial taxes, customs and surcharges.*

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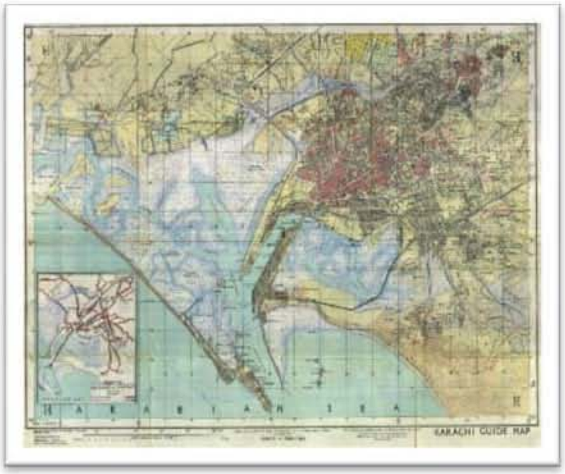
"How Karachi Flourished As A biggest City Of Pakistan?"

By:Shoaib Ali Shar



Introduction:

Karachi is located on the coastline of Sindh province in southern Pakistan, along a natural harbor on the Arabian Sea. Karachi is built on a coastal plains with scattered rocky outcroppings, hills and coastal marshlands.

Fish Spot To Trade Spot:

Karachi originally was a small fisherman village settled by the Baloch tribes from Balochistan and Makran. Their first settlement was near the delta of the Indus River which they named as 'Kolachi' village. The people of the original community yet inhabit the area on small island of Abdullah Goth situated near Karachi Port. The well-known neighbourhood 'Mai Kolachi' of Karachi still reminds the original name of the city.

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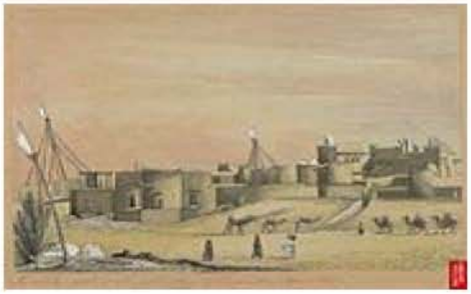

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9000 citizens. The city experienced a cholera epidemic in the same year and a Conservancy Board was established in the city to protect the people from this disease. This Conservancy Board was converted into a Municipal Commission in 1852 and it was again upgraded as Municipal Committee in 1853. This natural harbour started to flourish as bustling port under the British rule. On September 10, 1857, the 21st Native Infantry stationed in Karachi revolted against the British in its First Indian War for Independence, but the plan was busted by the British who regained the control over the city very quickly.

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Municipal Act 1837:

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Karachi City Municipal Act was propagated in 1933 and the Municipality of Karachi was given the status of Municipal Corporation. At the same time, the status of President and Vice President were replaced by Mayor and Dy. Mayor respectively. It consisted by 57 Councilors residing in Karachi, and who were from different communities of Muslims, Hindus and Parsis. In 1933, Mr. JamshedNaserwanji was elected as the first Mayor of the city who had earlier served as elected President for about 20 years. The city was declared as the capital of the newly formed Sindh province in 1936.

When Pakistan was declared as a separate country in 1947, Karachi was chosen as the Capital of Pakistan. During this period, the city offered shelter to a huge influx

of migrants and refugees that came from the Indian province. In 1960, the capital of Pakistan was first moved to Rawalpindi and then to Islamabad. Still Karachi never lost its importance as the economic centre of Pakistan. The Municipal Corporation of Karachi was upgraded to Metropolitan Corporation in 1976. Again on 14th August 2001, City District Government of Karachi was reorganized in 18 Town Administrations a

Conclusion:

Karachi is now Pakistan's premier industrial and financial centre. The city has a formal economy estimated to be worth $113 billion as of 2014 which is the largest in Pakistan. Karachi collects over a third of Pakistan's tax revenue, and generates approximately 20% of Pakistan's GDP. Approximately 30% of Pakistani industrial output is from Karachi, while Karachi's ports handle approximately 95% of Pakistan's foreign trade. Approximately 90% of the multinational corporations operating in Pakistan are headquartered in Karachi. Karachi is considered to be Pakistan's fashion capital, and has hosted the annual Karachi Fashion Week since 2009.

Known as the "City of Lights" in the 1960s and 1970s for its vibrant nightlife, Karachi was beset by sharp ethnic, sectarian, and political conflict in the 1980s with the arrival of weaponry during the Soviet–Afghan War. The city had become well known for its high rates of violent crime, but recorded crimes sharply decreased following a controversial crackdown operation against criminals, the MQM political party, and Islamist militants initiated in 2013 by the Pakistan Rangers. As a result of the operation, Karachi went from being ranked the world's 6th most dangerous city for crime in 2014, to 71 by mid 2019.

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Problems

"Few Core Problems Of Karachi"

By:Saima Fazal Khan

Introduction:

The 20 million peoples of Karachi, which is the biggest and the most diverse city of Pakistan, have been facing various problems for a long time. Crime, water scarcity, and power shortages are some of the major issues and the whole city seems to be trapped under these problems which should be solve earlier for best and good life.

Not only have these issues has created many impacts on helpless people life but also effected it.

- ***The six major issues of Karachi that need to be dealt with on a priority basis According To me Are Following :***

- ***First:*** the city has suffered a lot with regards to a severe water crisis. However, if it is not managed, it could lead to violence in Karachi's worst-hit areas. Thus, the issue demands immediate attention from the ruling government. Which should be solved for the good life and environment.

- ***Second:*** the public transport in the most populous city of Pakistan has also added fuel to the fire. The metro and green bus projects are still yet to be completed. As a result, traffic jams have gotten even worse. People would not have faced this issue had there been a good and decent public transport system.

- ***Third:*** illegal settlements and land grabbing must be solve in Karachi. Land mafias with political support continue to be a threat. The authorities concerned should root such mafias out from the soil of the city of light. So people can live easier life with comfort .

- ***Fourth:*** at the university level, the education standard of Karachi has suffered due to lack of resources and inefficiency of the Higher Education Commission (HEC). Providing adequate funds and proper attention to the HEC can be a viable solution to

promote the standard of education in this megacity.

❖ ***Fifth:*** Karachi, despite generating 60 percent of the federal revenue, hardly gets 10 percent of the federal resources. The joint efforts of federal and provincial government can take Karachi out of crime, power shortages, and unemployment. In this regard, Pakistan's biggest and largest city needs federal resources that are more than 10 percent.

Conclusion:

Pollution, poor urban planning and the absence of an adequate garbage and waste disposal system have turned Karachi into the world's filthiest city. The authorities concerned should address these issues on daily and emergency Basis with proper Planning and Administration without Any biased reason.

must strengthen the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board (KWSB) to address these issues. The government must also launch a public awareness campaign about pollution. **And** streets crimes has specially affected peoples life , snatching on roads streets , people are not save in there own city where they feel unsafe dye to these crimes . Government should take serious reaction on this make peoples life better .

To sum it up, the issues are very serious. The people have suffered a lot from such deadly problems. However, with proper will and determination The government can address these issues. Karachi, the city of light, can become an international trade and finance center once more. And this is very important for the people life's and for making our city better and good .

The Short view Over the Major problems Facing by Karachi

By : Shanza Fayaz

Introduction :

There are various forms of problems that emerged during the past 70 years in Karachi like we see that pollution have increased multilayered in Karachi which has caused widespread environmental degradation and health problems. We also note issues like Air pollution, lack of proper waste management infrastructure Development and degradation of water bodies etc.

Traffic problems in Karachi:

Karachi is the biggest city of Pakistan and also one of the most populated cities in the world. The ever-increasing rush of heavy traffic on the roads often results in the loss of human life. Karachi is, however, loaded with various problems. Traffic is one of the more serious problems, particularly because it is not the problem of any particular area but in fact it is a problem persisting for long in the whole city. Quite literally, the daily lives of people are halted because of the dire traffic situation and people have to schedule their day according to the traffic conditions at specific times.

Karachi's Garbage problem:

Karachi's waste management problem is nothing new, with around 16,000 tonnes of garbage generated in the city last year by a population of over 13 million residents. Most of it makes it to two huge landfills in the city but around 30 Percent remains on the streets. It was only when the ravaging monsoon season that hit the metropolis last month that the garbage problem became hard to ignore, as it literally came to the surface, floating atop flooded streets. The response by the federal and provincial governments has been underwhelming, to say the least. The Sindh Governor took the lead in the matter, claiming he could clean up Karachi in two weeks as he called upon residents of the city to help where they could and asked for assistance from the FWO and Pakistan Army. After realizing that removal of over 10 years of garbage from the city was not a two-week job, he quickly changed his position to ask for more time and assistance.

Water shortage in Karachi :

Water shortage in Karachi has started deepening as warm weather arrives in the megacity of Pakistan. Citizens in many areas have been compelled to drink contaminated water. These areas include Lyari, Baldia, Orangi, Keamari, Shershah and parts of Gulistan-e-Johar. Despite several protests across the city and raising of voice in Sindh Assembly in almost every session, there is no respite. According to a report, 40 per cent water in Karachi is being wasted due to leakages, whereas District West faces acute water as the water level in Hub Dam is low.

The city is getting low water supply to the pumping stations due to non desilting of water channel from Keenjhar Lake, which is a bulk water supply source for the city. Karachi faces an acute water shortage as the K-IV water project could still not be completed despite the passage of a long time. Karachi has 14.91 million population that shows an increase of 59.8 per cent in 19 years. Fact is that Sindh government should also start another water project having a capacity of K-IV project besides completing all water project.

Conclusion

There are many problems in Karachi ,Karachi is rightly called a city of problems, When one problem is solved many problems pop up to take their place. These problems need an immediate attention of the authorities concerned. I am requesting them to kindly take care of these problems immediately.

"Major Problems Of Karachi As I think"

by: Marina Asghar

Introduction:

Karachi is the biggest city of Pakistan And The World. According to my estimation It has Numerous problems To face And to Solve .But Few Major problems ,that my city Is Facing According to me Are: Lack of Safety Measures against terrorist attacks ,Un-combed Traffic Management ,Garbage Dumping , overflowing Sewerage lines and Load shedding etc. that I will Shortly address Below.

Lack Of Safety Measures Against Terrorism :

Terrorism in Pakistan according to Ministry of interior, poses a significant threat to the people of Pakistan. The current wave of terrorism is believed to have started in the year 2000 which peaked during the year 2009. Since then it has drastically declined as result of military operations conducted by the Pakistan Army. According to South Asian Terrorism Portal Index (SATP), terrorism in Pakistan has declined by 89% in 2017 since its peak years in 2009.

Since 2001, Pakistan military launched series of military offensive against terrorist groups in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The offensive brought peace in those areas and rest of the country. Moreover, many terrorist belonging to various terrorist groups were also killed. However, some militants managed to flee to Afghanistan. From Afghanistan, those militants continue to launch attacks on Pakistan military posts located near the border.

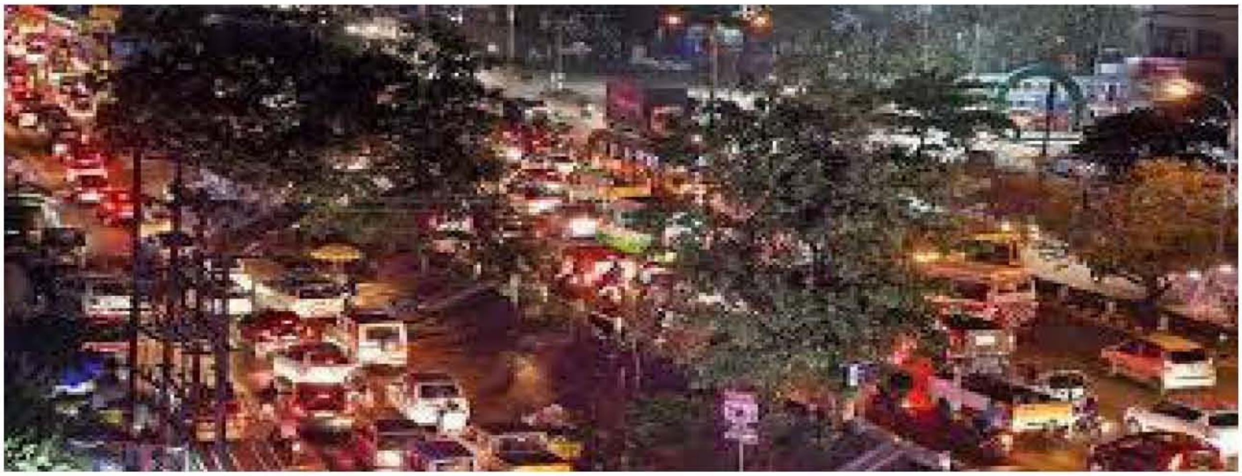
In 2017, Afghanistan's Chief Executive Abdullah Abdullah admitted that Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) has foothold in Afghanistan. In 2019, United Stated Department Of Defence claimed that there are around 3,000-5,000 terrorist belonging to Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in Afghanistan.

According to report by Brown university's Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs, 23,372 Pakistani civilians and 8,832 Pakistani security personnel were killed in war on terrorism.. Moreover, According to the government of Pakistan, the direct and indirect economic costs of terrorism from 2000–2010 total $68 billion. In 2018 Pakistani newspaper, Dawn news reported that the Pakistani economy suffered a total loss of $126.79 billion due to war on terror since 2001. Pakistan officials often blame India and Afghanistan for supporting terrorism in Pakistan. India has denied Pakistan's allegations.

However, Afghanistan has admitted providing support to terrorist groups such as Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). In 2013, United States conducted raid on Afghan convey which was taking Latif Mehsud to Kabul. Latif was a senior commander of Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan(TTP).[] Afghan President's spokesperson, Aimal Faizi, told reporters that the National Directorate Of Security (NDS) was working with Latif.

Latif was conduit for funding to TTP. Some of the funding for TTP might have come from NDS. Former NDS head, Asadullah Khalid, posted a video belonging to TTP on his Twitter account where he claimed that Badaber Camp Attack was Tit for Tat.

Traffic Hazards :



Karachi has expanded without any planning since the creation of Pakistan which has naturally brought about many problems for the people of this mega city. Traffic hazards have also increased greatly.

The main problem of traffic hazards in Karachi is decrepit roads and poor infrastructure. Another problem is corrupt police and traffic mafia and increasing number of vehicles. One more problem which should be highlighted here is the reckless driving of bus drivers.Bus drivers usually drive very fast which causes accidents. They stop their buses anywhere without any stop to pick up passengers which creates problems for the vehicles coming from behind.

The transport mafia of Karachi managed to destroy the Karachi Circular Railway (KCR) back in 1960s and gained absolute hold over the transport system of the city.The rickshaw drivers also do not care much about the traffic rules and have become a major reason of traffic jams and accidents.

A lot of drivers, motorcyclists in particular, do not care of traffic signals and traffic laws. They are always in a hurry and this haste also sometimes proves to be the cause of dangerous accidents. Traffic hazards have become common in Karachi and the concerned authorities should take strict and quick action to solve this problem for good.

Garbage And Sewerage Lines:

Karachi, a megacity with a population of at least 20 million produces roughly 12,000 tons of trash daily, according to AFP. While municipal authorities are able to remove about half, the rest is strewn in the streets and alleys piling higher every day.With the only two landfill sites located in the coastal city's outskirts already overflowing, many believe that it is the political wrangling and finger-pointing that with the passage of time is making recycling solutions harder to grasp.

"This city has been turned into a huge rubbish bin," says Karachi's former mayor Mustafa Kamal, while current mayor Waseem Akhtar complains of having 'no money and no power', blaming to have been left powerless by the by the provincial government.

Once reliable records have been established, routine inspection of all components of a sewerage system should be carried out on a regular basis, and a systematic method of reporting and recording such inspections should be developed. In designing a system for recording inspections, a serious attempt should be made to quantify the condition of all components. In the case of electromechanical equipment, this could entail measuring parameters such as pressure. For static

structures, such as wet wells, manholes and pipes, a procedure for coding faults and defects might well be adopted.
For example, sewer faults and defects which can be identified through closed-circuit television (CCTV) inspections might include:

- Cracks- longitudinal and circumferential.
- Colllapse.
- Displaced bricks
- Broken pipes.
- Defective and displaced joints
- Evidence of abrasion or corrosion.
- Siltation.
- Encrustation.
- Root penetration.
- Loss of mortar.
- Deformations.
- Infiltrations.

All leteral connections and their degree of penetrationFlow surveys and computer simulation of the hydraulics of a sewerage system may also help to identify leaks and points of infiltration, thus giving an indication of the existence of cracks, bad joints, and collapses in the pipe network.

From an analysis of the survey reports 'scores' can be allocated to each type of defect, and then aggregated in order to assign condition grades to each length of sewer. This quantitative record of the condition of each part of the system can subsequently be used to compare the can be monitored and this information can be used to determine maintenance priorities.

It is now generally more convenient to store the data from inspection reports in a computerised database, which can then form an integral part of an overall maintenance management system.

Karachi has become the king of trash heaps.The heaps of garbage,stinking gutters and unswept streets are the distinctive features of karachi and these heaps keep lying for a long time in streets which give out such a bad smell that one can not pass them.Even the files and mosquitoes breed and grow freely as the garbage situation of karachi is growing worse day by day so the piles of garbage littering almost entire karachi are not only annoying residents but also becoming cause of different diseases.

As the city produces over 12000 tonnes of garbage every day of this only 4000 tonnes ends up at landfill sites and the rest of it burned at empty plots,grounds,parks and road sides.But garbage still piles at the streets unless a proper system of garbage disposal and recycling is not take place and it seems that garbage in karachi takes a horrible situation day by day like accumulation of garbage in absence of an effective disposal system has become a serious health hazard creating numerous infections and other diseases in certain parts of the city.

As compare to other cities of the world road streets are consider as the source of beauty of their city and they take very good care of their city beauty and cleanness

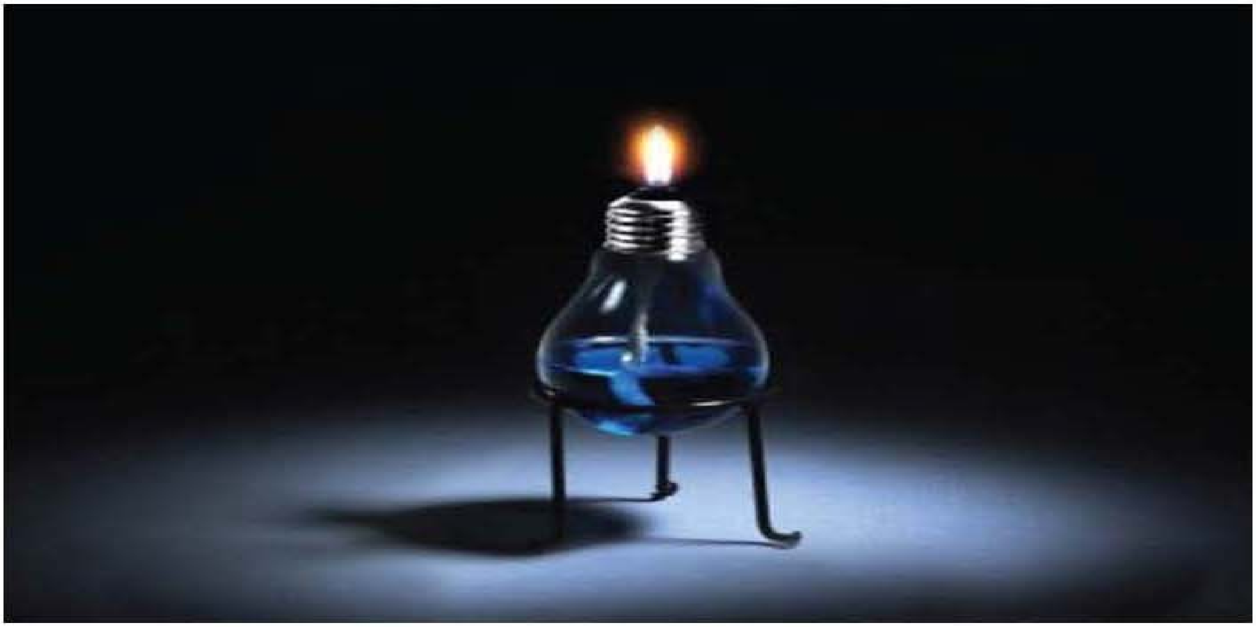
just for the sake of their city name but perhaps the situation of karachi seems to be opposite like several areas already lack proper facilities for the collection and lifting of garbage resulting in insanitary conditions quite visible in almost all the localities of each town.

There is no administration,no one is taking serious action to solve the problem at all and because of this citizens of karachi are really frustrated and they need some solution for this problem so government should look into the matter and take some proper steps to make karachi clean and beautiful and it is also the duty of each and every citizen of karachi to follow the rules like don't through the garbage on roads because this is our beautiful city and we have to take it on the peek of success and this could be only possible when we all will be unite in a true manner because stop thinking about what will happen and start thinking about what you can do.

Load Shedding:

Load-shedding in the metropolitan city due to the gas shortage has made the daily life of locals difficult.According to media reports, the electricity has been going out three to four times a day, while the areas exempted by K-electric are also facing the load-shedding. The areas facing the outage include Malir, Shah Faisal Colony, Landhi, several blocks of Gulshan-e-Iqbal and Gulistan-e-Johar.

The locals of Karachi have expressed anger over the unannounced load-shedding as soon as the temperature started to rise stating that K-electric is not only making them live without electricity but also charge them high as compared to normal bills.Meanwhile, the K-electric spokesperson stated that power outages in the city are a result of the gas shortage. “The power plants have been affected by the gas shortfalls of 100mmcf,” the official said.
According to power division spokesperson, however, there is no shortfall of electricity in Pakistan as the country needs 15,487 megawatts of electricity while available units are 15,600 MW



It all started suddenly towards the end of March when a routine request from K-Electric to its fuel supplier, Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGC), for the enhancement of gas supplies with the onset of summer temperatures as abruptly denied. As a result, KE has been unable to fire up some of its turbines, creating a shortage of power with the ensuing load-shedding across Karachi that has crippled industry and caused a renewed spike in generator sales.

Conclusion:

What made the whole affair quite suspicious were the shifting reasons given by SSGC for denying the request for enhanced gas supplies.First, it argued that it was receiving curtailed supplies from the fields. When the petroleum ministry said that all the fields were functioning normally, SSGC invoked outstanding payments — for which there is already a repayment agreement in force — followed by the absence of a gas sale agreement between KE and SSGC (which has been the case for almost 40 years).

Curiously, although the city has been suffering for more than a fortnight now, there was near total silence from Islamabad, despite two protestation from the Sindh chief minister and sustained coverage of the crisis in the media. Eventually, the power sector regulator, Nepra, sent a team to Karachi to inquire into the matter.

Based on this inquiry, Nepra has agreed that refusal by SSGC to honour the request for enhancement of gas supplies has played a role in the current stand-off. Unfortunately though, Nepra's role in the supply of fuel is limited since the oil and gas sector does not come under its ambit, so it can do little more than issue an 'advisory' to the federal government to enhance gas supply.But the Nepra team went further by faulting KE for not activating its power plants on alternative fuel instead.

This sounds a little unfair on the surface though we will know more should the regulator follow through on its stated intention to file a legal case against KE. It is unreasonable because common sense tells us that arranging alternative fuel, especially at a time when furnace oil imports are being discouraged, takes time.
Then there is also the matter of large outstanding liabilities on tariff differential payments owed by the federal government to KE whenever plants are run on the more expensive alternative fuels.

It is high time that the federal government broke its silence on the matter. Gas allocations are a policy matter, and the prime minister now has an obligation to say something. He can start by telling us whether or not he owns the decision to refuse the routine request for the enhancement of supplies.

"Few Major Issues Facing by City Of Karachi: In My View"

By:Sundas Nasir

Introduction:

The 20 million people of Karachi, the biggest and the most diverse city of Pakistan, have been facing various problems for a long time. Crime, water scarcity, and power shortages are some of the major issues and the whole city seems to be trapped under the detrimental impacts of such life-threatening problems. Not only have these issues engulfed Pakistan's economic hub, but they have also pulled the helpless people of Karachi into a quandary Following are the major problems in Karachi.

Water crisis :

First, the city has suffered a lot with regards to a severe water crisis. However, if it is not managed, it could lead to violence in Karachi's worst-hit areas. Thus, the issue demands immediate attention from the ruling government in Karachi home to more than 20 million people – is currently meeting just 50% of its total water requirement, according to officials from the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board (KWSB).

The city needs 1.1bn gallons of water daily but can only supply 550m gallons per day (MGD). Meanwhile, Karachi's population growth rate of 4.5% per annum means that nearly a million newcomers – economic migrants, refugees and internally displaced people – enter the city every year, further stressing the already-limited water supply. The water crisis is the result of several factors. Scarce water resources persistently fail to meet the massive demand from a burgeoning population.

The Hub Dam went dry earlier this year, leaving Karachi with just one water source, the Indus river, which is more than 120km away. This long transmission route also causes problems – leakages and water thefts account for the loss of almost 30% of the city's water supply to alleviate the crisis, Karachi's water board is working on the 25.5bn rupee Karachi-4 (K-4) project, which will provide an additional 650 MGD to the city by drawing water from Kenjhar lake. Expected to start later this month, critics contend that there will be a gap in supply and demand by the time the initial phase is completed in two years.

By then, the population will have climbed further, increasing the burden on the available water supply .KWSB is also seeking to reroute pipelines to decrease leakages, as well as upgrade the city's main pumping station, dhabeji, to boost flow across supply lines.

Lack Of Public Transport:

Nowadays, the problems of public transport are increasing and becoming a menace for the public and students, in particular The shortage of public transport widens the gap between the public demand and the availability of buses on the roads. Most of Karachiites rely on buses and coaches as a mode of transport as many of them do not own personal cars or bikes and the fares of taxis and rickshaws are also unaffordable for them. Commuting by bus is a relatively cheaper mode of transportation. However, keeping in mind that the current transport route system makes people change several buses to reach their destination, the buses which move around the city are unreliable, poorly maintained, worn-out with zero-safety standards, like emergency exits, etc.

They have limited seating capacity. Hence, most of the time, the buses are overloaded, accommodating more passengers than its capacity, who are then forced to cling to the doors or perch on the roofs of the buses to take a ride. Moreover, reckless driving by bus drivers often leads to deadly accidents, the overloading causes an imbalance resulting in overturning incidents.

The main reason of failure of public transport sector in Karachi is that it is politically orphaned. The political leaders of Karachi have never tried to change the urban transport culture of their own city and provide Better commuting facilities to their own voters.

Problems Of Education

As compared to other major cities, students of Karachi show the least progress. Perhaps the main problem that plagues the schools of Karachi, as well as those in the rest of the province, is the limited progress that students show during their formative years. Grade 1 students of the country's largest city show remarkable prowess in mathematics and languages but fast forward to grade 10 and the students perform worse than those of any other major city.

It is therefore clear that learning outputs in the city are by far worse than that of any other, with teachers receiving the chunk of the blame for failing to impart knowledge to the students.

To improve matters, it is vital that the teachers are trained and lack of teachers or the increased number of students cannot be blamed either, as the ratio of teachers to students in the city's primary schools stands at 20:1, nearly half that of the national average of 37:1. Eyebrows are often raised at the amount of money being spent on the salaries of teachers – 75 per cent of the total Rs134.3 billion education budget – and the lack of output of government teachers, who out-earn private school teachers, has done little to silence the critics.

However, fingers should not be pointed only at the teachers as other factors hinder education output. Many of the schools in the province are without basic facilities and even Karachi is not an exception. As many as 30 per cent of the city's public schools do not have electricity, 43 per cent do not have water and 10 per cent do not have a boundary wall.

Garbage Problem:

Karachi's waste management problem is nothing new, with around 16,000 tons of garbage generated in the city last year by a population of over 13 million residents. Most of it makes it to two huge landfills in the city but around 30 Percent remains on the streets. It was only when the ravaging monsoon season that hit the metropolis last month that the garbage problem became hard to ignore, as it literally came to the surface. Much of the waste ends up in dumps, alleyways and open spaces where it remains for weeks if not longer, while some of it is burnt in bonfires that unleash a vile miasma that chokes the entire locality. Surely, Karachi deserves better.

Though this situation has persisted for decades, it has become worse over the past few years; state-sponsored cleanliness drives have produced no lasting results. Another issue in this regard has been the defacing of walls and monuments with ugly graffiti, posters and paan stains. Graffiti and posters are

aimlessly sprayed and pasted by a host of culprits ranging from political party activists, to religious groups, to quacks and small entrepreneurs party flags are hoisted on electricity poles but then forgotten about till they rot and become muddy rags dangling from the poles recently, however, the Sindh government initiated a campaign to wipe clean the graffiti, but much still needs to be done to get rid of the decomposing party flags, posters paan stains and even a plethora of cable TV wires which can be seen dangling from electricity poles that create a problem for the city's electric supply company, the K-Electric. Unfortunately, the people of this city have only added to the problem. Shopkeepers do not hesitate to throw their litter even in front of their own shops. But many Karachiites say one can hardly find a garbage bin anywhere in the city.

Bumpy Roads:

The relevant authorities in Karachi must pay serious attention to the problem of broken roads. Almost all roads are filled with potholes, making it extremely difficult for commuters to have a smooth ride. These uneven roads are not only the primary cause of road accidents, they also cause a great deal of damage to the vehicles running on them.

It is a well-established fact that citizens pay a huge amount of vehicle tax After the recent spell of monsoon rains, the road's condition has further deteriorated. The rainwater that has accumulated in the ditches has worsened the situation because of which it has become impossible for commuters to use the road. Even though Korangi and SITE areas of the city contribute the major portion of Karachi's revenue, the government has failed to improve the dilapidated roads and infrastructure in these areas.

The government's apathy towards improving these industrial zones shows that the authorities are least interested in spending budget in these areas. Korangi Industrial Area road, near Vita chowrangi, is one such example of the government's negligence, as the road is always inundated with sewerage water. The problem is usually with the sewerage lines beneath the roads that keep bursting and the nullah nearby that keeps overflowing.

Conclusion:

Karachi is the biggest city in Pakistan and also one of the most thickly populated cities in the world. Its population has increased rapidly and accordingly has given rise to many social problems.

People of this metropolis are becoming more and more concerned about solving these serious problems, some of which are discussed above. The 20 million people of Karachi have been facing various problems for a long time. Crime, water scarcity, and power shortages are some of the major issues and the whole city seems to be trapped under the detrimental impacts of such life-

threatening problems. Not only have these issues engulfed Pakistan's economic hub, they have also pulled the helpless people of Karachi into a quandary. Karachi, despite generating 60 percent of the federal revenue, hardly gets 10 percent of the federal resources.

The joint efforts of federal and provincial government can take Karachi out of crime, power shortages and unemployment.

In this regard, Pakistan's biggest and largest city needs federal resources that are more than 10 percent. The issues are very serious. The people have suffered a lot from such deadly problems. However, with proper will and determination, the PTI led government can address these issues. Karachi, the city of light, can become an international trade and finance centre once more. These problems have not been solved because Karachi is politically orphan.

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"Five Major Problems That Karachi is Facing"

By: Sidra Ahmed.

Introduction:

Karachi is the biggest city in Pakistan and it's also among the one of the most thickly populated city in the world. Its Population is increasing rapidly and due to this many social problems are increasing day by day, according to my Estimation there are five issues that may be traced out facing by this city are following.

Traffic	Population Distribution
Environmental Pollution	Terrorism
Electric Problem.	

Traffic:

Karachi is the biggest city of Pakistan and also one of the most populated cities in the world. The ever-increasing rush of heavy traffic on the roads often results in loss of human life. Karachi we discover today is loaded with a lot of problems. But traffic problem is one of the serious problems of this city.Several times, there is no traffic official is seen on the roads that clear the roads. People of the city get frustrated day by day clashes between the people now the routine practices. Everyone on the road is ready to fight someone to overcome their frustration. Government is seen not to be interested in this serious issue who will get worse day by day, as the serious issue it needs a proper attention of the concern authorities to solve it and give a relief to the people. I request the higher authorities and the department of traffic police for taking severe steps, so that everyone can travel with comfort and the problem of traffic jams can be handled properly.

Population Distribution:

In the same manner, the government has never emphasized upon population distribution. As a result, slum areas are rapidly being built, where poor laborlives. The disordered development of small houses is spoiling the outlook of the city, as well as creating problems of illegal electric communications, water supply and pollution.

Environmental Population:

Karachi has many environmental issues, severely affecting its biophysical environment as well as human health. The industrialization as well as lax environmental oversight have contributed to the problems. The various forms of pollution have increased as Karachi which has caused widespread environmental and health problems. Air pollution, lack of proper waste management infrastructure and degradation of water bodies are the major environmental issues in Karachi. Pakistan's is one of the developing countries contributing to words better environmental policies.

Environmental issues in Pakistan include deforestation, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, climate change,pesticidemisuse, soil erosion, natural disasters and desertification. These are serious environmental problems that Pakistan is facing, and they are getting worse as the country's economy expands and the population grows. Little is being done to tackle these issues, because the goals of economic growth and tackling terrorism within the country supersede the goals of environmental preservation. Although NGOs and government departments have taken initiatives to stop environmental degradation, Pakistan's environmental issues still remain.

Terrorism:

Karachi is also often subjected to terrorist activities. Bomb blast and firing at public spots is resulting great loss of human life. The terrorist deserve no less than capital punishment. It is the duty of the police to intensify their investigation to stop such activities.

Electricity issues:

Load-shedding in the metropolitan city due to the gas shortage has made the daily life of locals difficult.Another problem faced by the citizens of the city is the frequent power breakdowns. Every other day, K.E.S.C cuts down the electric supply without notices. This becomes a great hurdle for industries and professional that use electric machinery for their work.

Conclusion:

As we all know Karachi is the city of lights and Karachi face many problems like water crisis electrical problem traffic. Sometimes families lost their family member in these problems. Population is increasing very rapidly and problems are increasing with the speed of population. People of Karachi got no awareness. Many peoples are illiterate .they don't know about the rules and regulation of the country. Awareness in Karachi is most important thing which can maybe solve these problems.

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Pollution

"Karachi Into The Grip Of MultiType Pollution"

By:Rehana Bashir

Introduction:

Karachi has many environmental issues, severely affecting its biophysical environment as well as human health. The industrialization as well as lax environmental oversight has contributed to the problems.

Pakistan's largest city Karachi is under the grip of multifarious pollutions due to lack of government's environments friendly policies. Karachi is among the five most-polluted cities in the world. The authorities concerned have failed to overcome this problem, but we cannot leave this problem for them to deal with alone, as we are also responsible for it. We should do our part by at least keeping our streets, houses and areas clean. We should avoid throwing garbage on streets.

Types Of Pollution :

The city is hit by four major type of pollution air, marine, land and noise pollution.

Air Pollution:

Air is polluted due to the release of smoke, chemicals and unhygienic particles in to the atmosphere. The air of Karachi is highly polluted due to automobile's smoke emitted by rickshaws, cars,bikes,buses,other vehicles, burning of garbage, oven fires and industrial emission. The air is also massively polluted by liquefied petroleum gas and gaseous pollutants like carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, chlorofluorocarbon and nitrogen oxide.

Air Pollution Diseases:

Air is required to breathe and if air is polluted, then how could a person live a long and healthy life? The air pollution also causes diseases like asthma, bronchitis, lung and skin ailments.

Land Related Pollutions:

The basic definition of land pollution is the destruction and contamination of the land through the direct and indirect actions of humans. The pollution results in changes to the land, such as soil erosion. It is the result of long-term destruction from human activities.

Land pollution is a major problem around the world and is caused by a variety of factors. Some of main causes of soil pollution include deforestation and consequent erosion, agriculture, industry, mining, landfills and illegal dumping of waste as well as urbanization and construction

Marine Pollutions:

The marine pollution in Karachi has also badly affected fish and prawn production. The sea water has turned poisonous along the city coast and as a result fish and prawn have died, while mangrove forest has also been affected due to this pollution. Karachi's coastline stretches over 135km, which is now extremely polluted due to the discharge of industrial waste, sewerage and garbage in the area which causes huge loss to marine life.

Apart from this, Karachi doesn't even have clean tap water. In many areas, piped water mixes with drain-water. Water is the basic necessity of human life but unfortunately the residents of Karachi don't have access to it.

Post Pollution Diseases:

Due to this pollution many citizens face stomach, kidney and skin diseases.

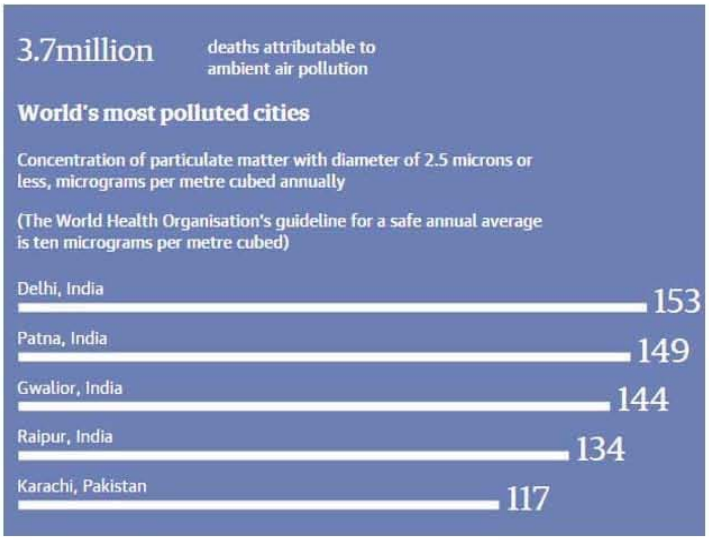
Noise Pollution:

Last but not least Karachi also faces noise pollution, which is caused by industrial, transport, human and mechanical workshop activities. The city has a large population and transport system which increases noise pollution to an extreme level.

Post Noise Pollution Effects:

The noise pollution causes high blood pressure, depression, severe headache and anxiety among people in the city.

Karachi Postion In pollutive world:



In 15-feb-2016 Karachi has been named among the most polluted cities in the world, according to this month's data graphic by Pete Guest as well as world Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines. According to the World Health Organization about 29,000 of the deaths that occur in Pakistan annually are due to environmental problems, while damage to PRs=4.5 billion hence, we should at least play our part in keeping the city clean than just criticizing the government.

Conclusion :

As a megacity of Pakistan, Karachi needs effective policies from the government but unfortunately, it seems heart-wrenching and all we can see is a mismanaged administration in the city. The government needs to improve its environmental policies to reduce the burden of pollution on residents of Karachi.

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"Karachi in grip of pollution"

By: Usman Khan.

Introduction :

There is no doubt that Pakistan would have to meet environmental standards if it wants to be a healthy nation. It would have to look more vigorously into all environment-related issues ranging from a fast increasing level of air pollution to water pollution and noise pollution. Today, the world has become a global village. Environmental issues could easily demolish the economy of any country.

Pakistan's largest city Karachi is under the grip of multifarious pollutions due to lack of government's environment-friendly policies. The air, marine and noise pollutions are rising with each passing day as there is no proper check and balance system.

The city has turned into the one of the most polluted cities of the country where air, marine and noise pollutions have risen to alarming levels, affecting people's health. The city is hit by four major types of pollutions – air, water, noise and marine pollutions, which give birth to other issues in the city.

Air Pollution :

Air is required to breathe and if air is polluted, then how could a person live a long and healthy life? Air is polluted due to the release of smoke, chemicals, and unhygienic particles into the atmosphere. The air of Karachi is highly polluted due to automobiles' smoke emitted by rickshaws, cars, bikes, buses, other vehicles, burning of garbage, oven fires and industrial emissions. The air is also massively polluted by liquefied petroleum gas released from automobiles and gaseous pollutants like carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, chloro-fluoro-carbon and nitrogen oxide. The air pollution also causes diseases like asthma, bronchitis, lung and skin ailments.

Marine Pollution :

The marine pollution in Karachi has also badly affected fish and prawn production. The sea water has turned poisonous along the city coast and as a result fish and prawn have died, while mangrove forest has also been affected due to this pollution.

Karachi's coastline stretches over 135 km, which is now extremely polluted due to the discharge of industrial waste, sewerage and garbage in the area

which causes huge loss to marine life. Apart from this, Karachi doesn't even have clean tap water.

In many areas, piped water mixes with drain-water. Water is the basic necessity of human life but unfortunately, the residents of Karachi don't have access to it and that is the main reason that many citizens face stomach, kidney and skin diseases.

Noise pollution :

Last but not the least Karachi also faces noise pollution, which is caused by industrial, transport, human and mechanical workshop activities. The city has a large population and transport system which increases noise pollution to an extreme level.

The noise pollution causes high blood pressure, depression, severe headache and anxiety among people in the city.

Conlusion:

Karachi needs effective policies from the government but unfortunately, it seems heart-wrenching and all we can see is a mismanaged administration in the city. In Karachi, there is no proper way of disposing of garbage to landfill sites on a regular basis as heaps of garbage can be seen everywhere.It also lacks enough trees which can help absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.The government needs to improve its environmental policies to reduce the burden of pollution on the residents of Karachi.

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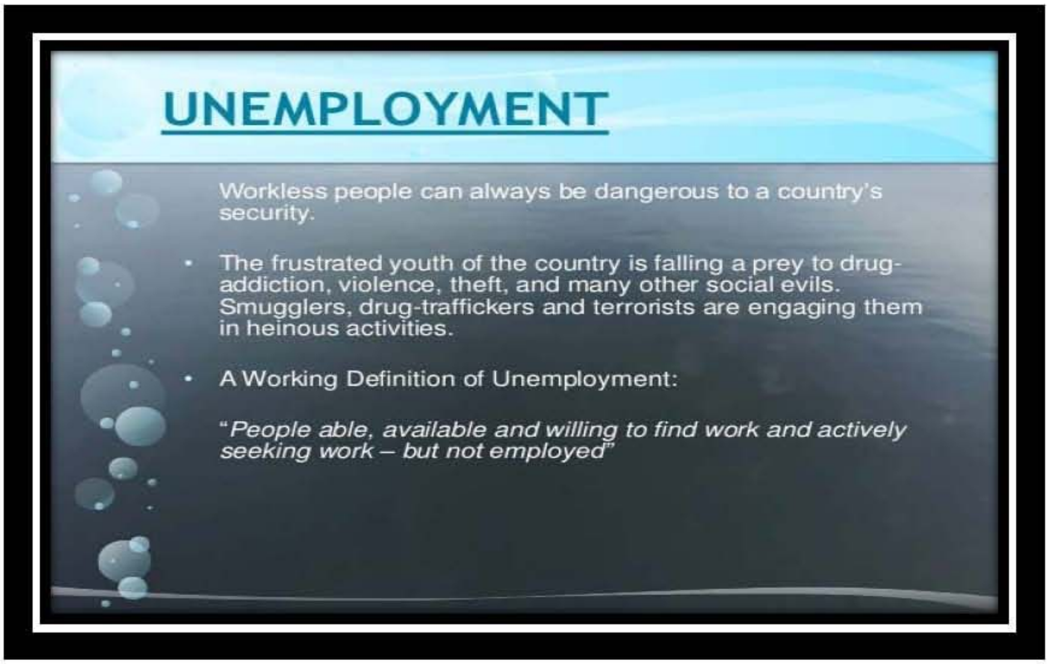
Un-employment

The Unsolved Problem of Un-Employment In Karachi

By: Rida Ali Rao

introduction :



The population of Karachi has certainly increased over the time. Increased population leads to adverse effects on the economy.Since as a result of overpopulation the national income is divided on large proportion of people, which eventually leads it way to unemployment because it is impossible to employ each and every person in this massive population.

Four million young people in Karachi between the ages of 15-24 years are unemployed and this number is set to rise to 8.6 million by 2020.

The Causes of Unemployment in Karachi:

Growth of Population:

One of the major problems regarding unemployment in Pakistan is uncontrolled growth of population. There are plenty of factors responsible for overpopulation such as early marriages, illiteracy, desires for sons, lack of awareness etc. Government or any other company cannot provide jobs or work places to this huge amount of uneducated people. It has been noticed that

growth of population is relatively common ruler areas. Most of people residing in villages are uneducated therefore they are lacking from problems due to over population.

Poor Education System:

Unfortunately any government since independence didn't take especial steps to make the education system batter. It has been seen even talented students left study due to injustice of system. You will observe many technical educational colleges and private technical institutions are being found which are only selling degrees because technical education which is being given in these institutions has no value, therefore people are wondering about for jobs due to lack of experience and skills.

Violence and Terror Activities:

As we all know very well that the Karachi is hub of trade and business in Pakistan but there are no rules and regulations in Karachi as everyone is violating law in the biggest city of Pakistan. The peace of Karachi has been destroyed. The hidden internal and external elements do not want to see Karachi prosperous. Terrorist activities in Pakistan are on peak at present especially in Karachi, therefore situation in Karachi is really threatening and alarming and due to this the nationals and as well as foreigners are frightened to invest in Pakistan. So when investors stop to invest so how can job or earning opportunities are being created?

Energy Crisis:

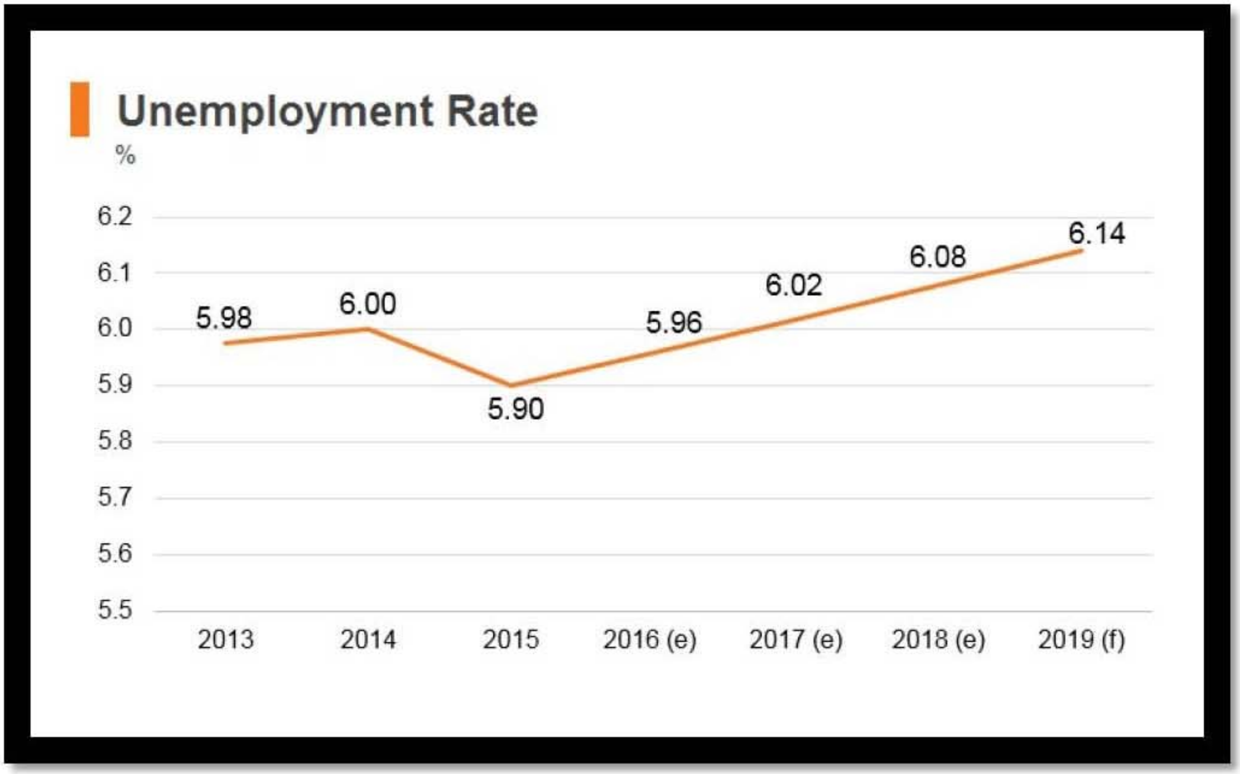
Could you believe country with plenty of natural resources and atomic power is lacking of energy crisis? The government of Pakistan is unable to provide electricity to residential areas in Pakistan than how can energy or electricity can be provided to factories and industries. Therefore factories and industries that are required energy are transferring their business. As of this result a huge number of labors are becoming the victims of unemployment.

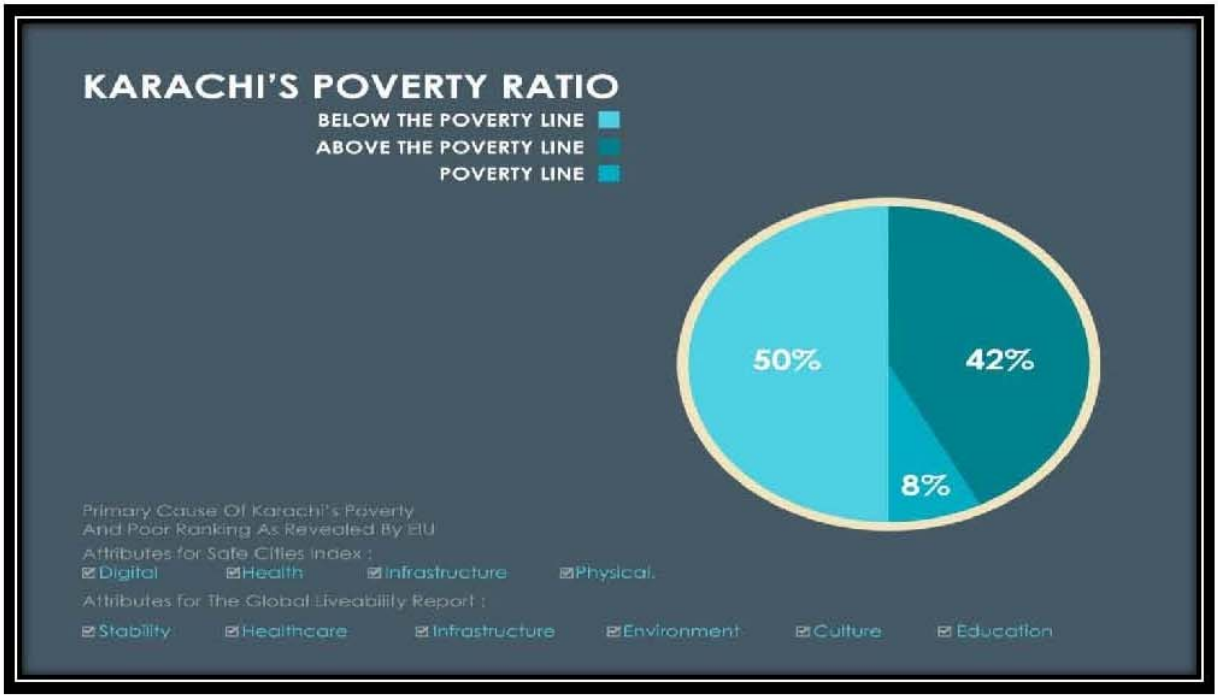
High Age of Retirement:

The age of retirement in Pakistan especially in Karachi is 60 years and it is really high age of retirement and the government of Pakistan is directly responsible for this factor. There are various educated people are in wait of jobs but high age of retirement is making young ones frustrated.

Afghans Refugees:

When American army attacked on Afghanistan in 2001 about 13 years ago and due to this plenty of Afghans migrated to Pakistan for making them save till the betterment situation of their country but the situation in Afghanistan is still critical. The migrated people caused labour markets as they are ready to work for fewer wages


Unemployment Rate
%
6.2
6.1
6.0
5.9
5.8
5.7
5.6
5.5
5.98
6.00
5.90
5.96
6.02
6.08
6.14
2013
2014
2015
2016 (e)
2017 (e)
2018 (e)
2019 (f)


KARACHI'S POVERTY RATIO
BELOW THE POVERTY LINE
ABOVE THE POVERTY LINE
POVERTY LINE
50%
42%
8%
Primary Cause Of Karachi's Poverty
And Poor Ranking As Revealed By EIU
Attributes for Safe Cities Index :
Digital
Health
Infrastructure
Physical.
Attributes for The Global Liveability Report :
Stability
Healthcare
Infrastructure
Environment
Culture
Education

Poverty in Pakistan's Largest City:

The overall landscape of poverty in Pakistan is bleak with Karachi's poverty standing out the most. In the latest census results Karachi's population stood at only 14.9 million, which is far below the number anyone anticipated.

Conclusion:

It will be tough ask for government to solve one of the major problems of Pakistan "Unemployment" due to huge population but still we have given some solutions to reduce the unemployment in Pakistan and we are hopeful by following these solutions the ratio of unemployment in Pakistan can be reduced or decreased.

- The first thing to do to reduce unemployment in Karachi is the proper planning by the government of Pakistan.
- The education system of Karachi should be equal and well managed.Well recognized training and technical institutions are need to be established where skills programs are offered.
- The age of retirement should be at least 55 years.
- Remove energy crisis so that investor comes to Karachi thus job placement will automatically be created.
- There should be peace across the country so foreigners will not hesitate to invest in Pakistan.
- The agriculture sector should be developed.
- Jobs should be given purely on merits.
- Encourage multinational companies to business in Pakistan.
- Family planning centers should be opened to control the flow of over population.

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"The Sphere Of Un-Employment And Karachi"

By:syed Saba Naz.

Introduction:

Karachi Need s no Introduction in Pakistan due to his Economic Activities, cosmopolitan Status, port Area and Multi Cultural Environment, That's why it is called Mini Pakistan. Here I am trying to address few core issues and problems facing by city.

Lack Of Job opportunities :

Unemployment is a sensitive and most commonly faced problems of Pakistan. Most of the natives are suffering from this depression referred to as 'unemployment'. Many Pakistani graduates are talented, intelligent, and skilled yet don't get an opportunity to work. Currently, more than 3 million Pakistanis are unemployed and the ratio is more than 12%. There are many students who move abroad for work after getting degrees. Pakistan is fortunate enough to have valuable human capital but unfortunately due to lack of opportunities most of them leave the country.

The biggest reason of unemployment in Pakistan is due to the backwardness of agriculture sector that accounts for 20.9% to the country's GDP and over 44% get employment from this sector either directly or indirectly.

Causes Of Unemployment:

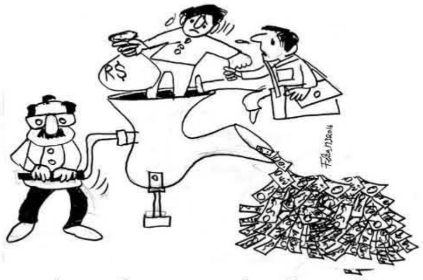
There are countless reasons behind the menace of unemployment in Pakistan. Let's highlight some of the significant ones here:

Over Population:

Uncontrolled and ever increasing population of Pakistan is certainly challenging. According to the statistics, the population of Pakistan is increasing by 2.2%. The factors responsible for overpopulation are illiteracy, early marriages, desires for sons, lack of awareness etc. More than one million people enter the job market each year. Hence rate of unemployment is increasing year after year.

Inadequate Education System:

The education system in Pakistan has been ineffective since the time of independence. No practical and effective educational policy is formulated and followed to improve it. The system is highly imbalanced as we can see government & private education system. There is a lack of technical education and many universities do not provide latest and most trending degree programs. Therefore people are wondering about for jobs due to lack of experience and skills.



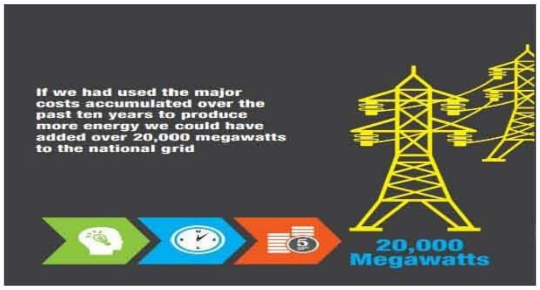
Terrorism And Political Unstability:

Unemployment in Pakistan aggravated due to the problem of terrorism and political instability. This has resulted in destruction of institutions, and affected the peace and economic growth of various regions. This is the key reason that international investors refrained from investing their capital in Pakistan. Many factories has closed owing to suicide explosion, where lots of people work to earn money for their lives, because of explosion so many people unemployed, on the other hand, production of different things went down and closing of factories caused to rise more unemployment.

Due to the dedicated efforts of security forces & agencies, peace of Pakistan is somehow restored and this has helped in development of CPEC and created employment opportunities in the region. This can somehow control the level of unemployment in Pakistan.

Energy Crisis:

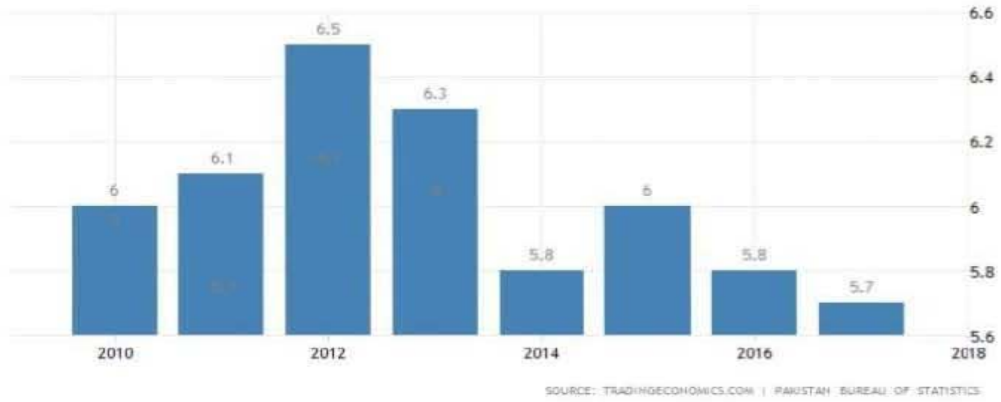
Pakistan is blessed with plenty of natural resources and is an atomic power, still faces energy crisis. There are many sources of producing energy in Pakistan but due to lack of proper planning, efforts, and corruption, Pakistan is having problem of energy crisis. The government of Pakistan is unable to provide electricity to residential areas in Pakistan and similarly, the industrial sector is severely affected. Therefore factories and industries that require energy are transferring their business in other Asian countries like Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka. As a result, huge labor force has become the victims of unemployment.



Karachi Un-Employment Rate:

Unemployment Rate in Pakistan declined to 5.90 percent in the fourth quarter of 2015 from 6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2014. It averaged 5.46 percent from 1985 until 2015, reaching an all time high of 7.80 percent in the second quarter of 2002 and a record low of 3.10 percent in the fourth quarter of 1987. In Pakistan, the unemployment rate measures the number of people actively looking for a job as a percentage of the labor force.

This graph provides you Karachi Unemployment Rate .



Effects Of Un-Employment :

❖ ***Positive Effects of Unemployment***

Avoiding Morning Commute: Many people despise rush hour traffic on their commute to work. Being unemployed means no more getting upearly to deal with heavy traffic.

More Time With Family and Friends: They can spend time with their children, family and friends. Without a job, there is more time to participate in family or school events.

❖ ***Negative Effects of Unemployment:***

Not Enough Money: Everything in the world costs money. If there is no source of income, you're going to have to settle and go without.

Health Issues: Being unemployed can lead to depression, low self-esteem, anxiety and other mental health issues, especially if an individual truly wants a job but can't find employment.

Economic Issues: During unemployment, there is no income, which leads to poverty. The burden of debt will increase, leading to economic problems.

Social Issues: Many crimes are committed by individuals who are unemployed and living in poverty.

Solutions For Un-Employment :

Control the rising population. Government should motivate people to have small familiesQuality of education should be improved. Government should keep a strict watch on the education system.Also today's youth should join the institute or select the course where proper training is given and the course is as per the current industries requirements.

More employment should be generated in rural areas for the seasonal unemployment people.Rapid Industrialization should be created.Development of the rural areas will stop the migration of the rural people to the urban cities and this will not put more pressure on the urban city jobsGovernment should allow more foreign companies to open their unit in Karachi, so that more employment opportunities will be available.

Conclusion:

Unemployment is a serious issue for any economy. It creates negative affects to unemployed as they are jobless and suffer from worse prospects to find new job and those who are employed feel less secure to keep their jobs in future.

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Population

"An Introduction To The Population Of Karachi"

By:Sibgha Zaidi

Introduction:

In Pakistan and the capital of Sindh province. Located on the Arabian Sea, Karachi is also known as the "City of Lights" and "The Bride of the Cities." The 2016 population for the city is estimated to be 16.62 million.

In 2016, Karachi had an estimated population of more than 16 million people, which makes it the the 7th largest urban agglomeration and the largest city in the Muslim world. 2016, Karachi had an estimated population of more than 16 million people, which Karachi has proliferated in the last few decades, and the metropolitan area has more than 23 million people, with a population density of over 24,000 people per square kilometer, or 63,000 per square mile. This means Karachi is by far more dense than any other "megacity" with an urban population of more than 10 million except Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Mumbai. This makes Karachi the largest city in Pakistan. Karachi was previously the capital of Pakistan until Islamabad was constructed.makes it the the 7th largest urban agglomeration and the largest city in the Muslim world.

The Size of City and Population Density:

Karachi has proliferated in the last few decades, and the metropolitan area has more than 23 million people, with a population density of over 24,000 people per square kilometer, or 63,000 per square mile. This means Karachi is by far more dense than any other "megacity" with an urban population of more than 10 million except Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Mumbai. This makes Karachi the largest city in Pakistan. Karachi was previously the capital of Pakistan until Islamabad was constructed.Karachi had an estimated population of more than 16 million people, which makes it the the 7th largest urban agglomeration and the largest city in the Muslim world.

Karachi Demographic:

Karachi's rapid growth and massive migration mean nearly 5 million people, or 50% of the population, in 2000 lived in slums, a number that is believed to have grown.

By the time Pakistan gained independence in 1947, the population was mostly Sindhi and Baloch Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus. Karachi has historically been home to a large number of Gujarati Muslims, who were very early settlers to the area and formed a majority in Saddar Town. Large Gujarati Muslim communities in Karachi are the Chhipa, Ghanchi, Memon, Khoja, Bohra, and Tai.

After the 1950s, most non-Muslims left Karachi for India, but there are still small communities of Anglo-Indians, Parsis, and Goan Catholics. Many Muslim Muhajirs came to Karachi after independence from India to escape anti-Muslim programs in the country. This is why Karachi today has many South Asians. Descendants of Muslim refugees who left India are called Muhajirs, and they form a huge group in the city. They include Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi, Konkani, Rajasthani, and MalabariMuslims. Muhajirs are the largest ethnic group, accounting for 50% of the population.

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The second largest ethnic group are the Pashtuns, originally from Afghanistan and Balochistan, who have been in the city for decadesthe population.There are about 10 million Bengali and Biharis from Bangladesh as well. Karachi has 1-2 million ethnic Bengalis from Bangladesh, most of whom

came during the 1980s and 1990s. There are also many Rohingya Muslim refugees from Burma and Asian refugees from Uganda. Many refugees from Iran and Central Asian countries have settled in Karachi, as. Karachi has the largest concentration of urban Pakhtun in the world, including50,000 registered Afghan refugees, making up 25% of the city's population.also has a large number of Karachi Western expatriates, including Polish, American and British expatriates.

Karachi Population Growth:

Karachi is growing at a rate of around 5% per year, in large part to due rural to urban migration in the area and the 45,000 migrant workers who come to Karachi every month from around Pakistan.

Karachi's population is now growing much faster than projected. Between 1998 and 2011, Karachi's metropolitan area rose from 9.8 to 21.2 million, an increase of 115%. This is by far the fastest growth of any metro region in the world. This rapid growth is expected to make the city of Karachi the seventh largest in the world by 2030.

Karachi’s urban population stood at 5.2 million in 1981. It then grew at an average growth rate of 3.49%, reaching 9.3 million by 1998. Since then, however, the growth slowed down to 2.49%, as per recent census results, with the population now reaching 14.9 million. Interestingly, even if Karachi’s population had grown at the same rate, as was witnessed between 1981 and 1998, it would have still reached close to 18 million, way below what political parties are claiming. Moreover, in 2013, the total number of registered voters in Karachi division was 7.1 million –which represents 44% of the present population. The percentage in Lahore is not very different, with 4.4 million voters representing 40% of the city’s population.Let’s also look at the population growth rates that would be required to reach some of the claimed population estimates.

For instance, for Karachi to have 30 million people, it should havegrown at an average growth rate of 6.33%, which is quite unrealistic. Just to put things in perspective, this number is so absurd that if Karachi actually had three million people and continued to grow at this rate, its population would be way more than the rest of Pakistan in the next 50 years. Moreover, these counter estimates

mean that about 2-3 citizens out of every 6 were not counted. This does not seem to hold ground.But even for Karachi to have a population of 22 million, this growth rate should have been 4.6%, significantlyhigher than that of Lahore. Those who had observed both citiesgrow over the last two decades know very well that the pace of change in Lahore's infrastructure has been much more than that of Karachi.

Chart and table of population level and growth rate for the Karachi, Pakistan metro area from 1950 to 2019. United Nations population projections are also included through the year 2035.

- The current population of Karachi in 2019 is **15,741,000**, a **2.21% increase** from 2018.
- The population of Karachi in 2018 was **15,400,000**, a **2.52% increase** from 2017.
- The population of Karachi in 2017 was **15,021,000**, a **2.53% increase** from 2016.
- The population of Karachi in 2016 was **14,651,000**, a **2.53% increase** from 2015.

Conclusion:

Many thought that Karachi's population had surpassed 20 million by now. But census results showed that it is actually a little less than 15 million. This discovery has not resonated well with many political parties, which have claimed severe under-reporting. Their counter estimates range from 22 million to 30 million. The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) has of course denied any wrongdoing. But there is a need to take an objective look at these allegations vis-à-vis available data and form an objective opinion.

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The Population Demography Of Pakistan

By*: Uroosa Shehzad.*

Introduction:

Karachi is the best city of Pakistani province of Sindh.It is the most populous city in Pakistan, and fifth most populous city proper in the world.It is cultural, economic, educational and political hub of the country. And Pakistani's most cosmopolitan city.Situated on the Arabian Sea, Karachi serves as a transport hub,and is home to Pakistani's two largest seaports,the Port of Karachi and Port Bin Qasim as well as Pakistani's busiest airport Jinnah International Airport. Karachi is known to "City Of Lights" in 1960's and 1970's for its vibrant nightlife.

Population:

A population is the number of living people that live together in the same place. A city's population is the number of people living in that city.These people are called inhabitants or residents. The population includes all individuals that live in that certain area.

Population Density:

Karachi has proliferated in the last few decades and the metropolitan area has more than 23 million people with a population density of over 24,000 people per square kilometer or 63,000 per square mile. This mean Karachi is by far more dense than any other "megacity" with an urban population of more than 10 million except Dhaka, Bangladesh and Mumbai. This makes Karachi the largest city of Pakistan. Karachi was previously the capital of Pakistan until Islamabad constructed.

The Demography OF Karachi City:

Karachi's rapid growth and massive migration mean nearly 5 million people, or 50% of the population, in 2000 lived in slums, a number that is believed to have grown. Karachites are made up of many ethno-linguistic groups from around Pakistan, along with South Asia migrants. It is believedthat 90% of Karachi's populations are migrants from many backgrounds.

By the time, Pakistan gained independence in 1947; the population was mostly Sindh and Baloch Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus.

After 1950's, most non-Muslims left Karachi for India. Many Muhajirs came to Karachi that is why Karachi today has many South Asians. Muhajirs are the largest ethnic group accounting for 50% of the population.There is about 10 million Bengali and Biharis from Bangladesh as well. Karachi has 1-2 million ethnic Bengalis, most of whom came during the 1980's and 1990's.

The second largest ethnic groups are Pashtuns originally from Afghanistan and Balochistan, who have been in the city for decades. Karachi has the largest concentration of urban Pakhtun in world, including 50,000 registered Afghan refugees, making up 25% of the city's population.

Karachi Population Growth:

Karachi is growing at a rate of 5% per year, in large part to due rural urban migration in the area and the 45,000 migrant workers who come to Karachi every month from around Pakistan.

Karachi's population is now growing much faster than projected. Between 1998 and 2011, Karachi's metropolitan area rose from 9.8 to 21.2 million, an increase of 115%. This is by far the fastest growth of any metro region in the world. This rapid growth is expected to make the city of Karachi the seventh largest in the world by 2030.

Karachi Population 2000 to 2019:

YEAR	POPULATION
2019	15,741,000
2018	15,400,000
2017	15,021,000
2016	14,651,000
2015	14,289,000
2014	13,937,000
2013	13,593,000
2012	13,258,000
2011	12,931,000
2010	12,612,000
2009	12,301,000
2008	11,998,000
2007	11,702,000
2006	11,413,000
2005	11,132,000
2004	10,857,000
2003	10,589,000
2002	10,328,000
2001	10,073,000
2000	9,825,000

Conclusion:

Karachi's dominant culture, to which a preponderant majority of the population subscribes, is defined by an urges to create/produce something that can be marketed. Everybody, from coolie to an industrial baron, is engaged in utilizing all his time to do something that will enable him to maintain his family, augment his resources and climb higher in society. It is this urge that enabled a large number of people, coming from various stocks and professing different faiths, to raise Karachi to what it today is. And Karachi has many population in .M any families are not have home but still live in it.

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Tourism

"Major Outing Attractions In Karachi"

By:Tuba Hyder

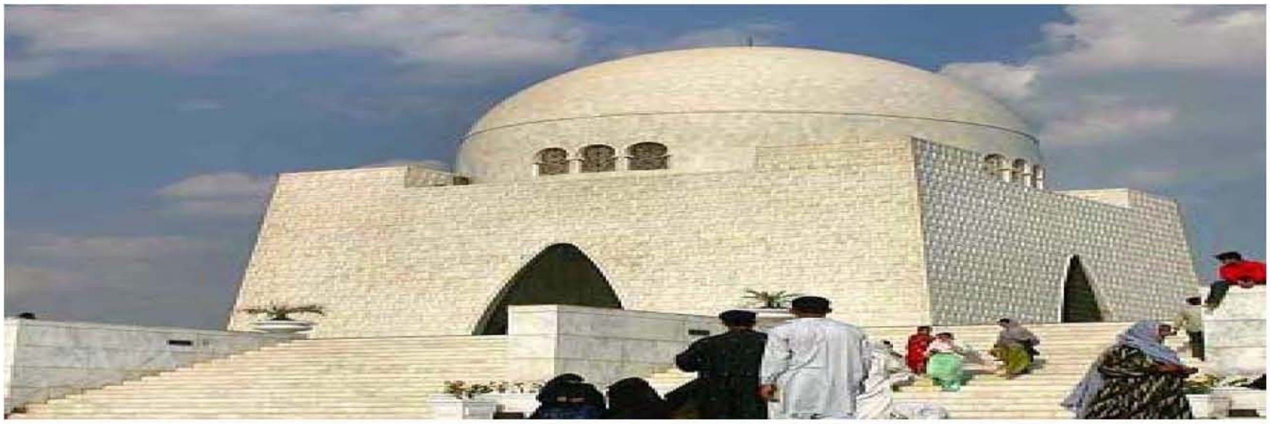
Introduction:

Karachi spread over 3,527 km and with a population of 35 Million, is Pakistan's largest and world's 5th (6th?) most populous city. Karachi is the city of lights that never sleeps and it has always been a great attraction to the tourists for the variety of activities and tourist spots that it has to offer. Karachi is as renowned for its beaches and dining as it is for its architecture and atmosphere.

Outing Places in Karachi

Mazaar – e – Quaid:

It is the resting Place of the Founder of Pakistan Mohammad Ali Jinnah. This tomb is among the most popular destinations for the foreigners as well as the locals. The tomb usually remains calm and peaceful. It was designed by a great architect Yahya Merchant and built with white marbles. This masterpiece was completed in late 1960s.



Mohatta Palace:

The Mohatta palace is a great place to visit if you are interested in the history. It was built by ShivratanChandraratanMohatta. This Place covers an area of 18,500 sq. ft. It has luxurious rooms and 9 dorms. Now this palace is a museum that exhibits treasures and other collections. The whole Palace is full of airy gardens.

Charna Island:

Charna Island is a small island around 6 to 7 kilometers away from Karachi in the Arabian Sea. Charna is a giant piece of rock in the middle of the sea covering the area of around 1.5 km sq. The main attractions of this island are Scuba diving, Cliff diving, Jet skiing and Snorkeling. This Island also used by the Pakistan Navy as a shooting range.

Devils Point:

Talking of good food, Kolachi is a famous restaurant in Karachi. It is located in Defense housing authority. The menu choices offered are terrific and it serves a variety of cuisines such as Delicious Bar B.Q, Continental, Italian, Chinese, Seafood and Pakistani. The Price range for 3 course meal for 2 people is 40-60$.

Port Grand:

Port Grand is the entertainment hub of Karachi. Due to its vast variety of food and the cinemas it is so tempting and irresistible. It has a one kilometer bridge that is transformed into a food street and other stalls. If you want to try some real Pakistani food, you must visit this place. The price range is affordable and it will

cost you 4-5$ (Rs. 300-400).

Karachi Zoo:

Karachi zoo was established in 1878. It is also known as Mahatma Gandhi Garden and Karachi Zoological Gardens. Since then most of the animals were imported from other countries and also collected from different parts of Pakistan. They also have white lions that were bought in 2012 for breeding purposes.

Pakistan Maritime Museum:

Maritime Museum is a naval museum with the area of 28 acres. It has a large auditorium and galleries. The museum, which was based and built on modern concept of education, has several ancient art galleries. The timings of the museum are 8:00 to 22:00 and the ticket cost 2-3$ (Rs. 150-250) depending on adult or children.

Masjid E Tooba:

Masjid e Toobah also known as Tooba Mosque or Gol Masjid was built in Defense Housing Authority in 1969. And it is known as the largest single dome mosque in the world and the 18th largest mosque with the capacity of 5000 people in the hall. This mosque is beautiful and has eye catching infrastructure. It is made purely of white marble.

Conclusion:

Karachi has lot to be discovered, sites of Attraction that may not be mentioned in this short piece of Paper, I tried to indicate few major attraction what I felt visitors should have visit while Exploring Karachi as Visitor.

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"An Over View to The Important Museums Of Karachi"

By: UrvahRehan

Introduction:

Compared to Pakistan's millennia-old cities such as Lahore, Multan, and Peshawar, Karachi is relatively new, as it developed at the end of the 18th century around the harbor as a young seaport. Much has happened in the 200 years of this city's history, from the British rule to the Indo-Pak partition that has left its mark on this urban megalopolis. Luckily for us, there are many museums in Karachi that have recorded and kept safe the city's social-political history and cultural heritage of Pakistan.

The Importance Of Museums :

Museum holds relics, evidences and artifacts from the past that we may somehow harness the knowledge how human of particular civilization from that time lived. Museum brings people to the objects on display intended to give us important information how civilization changes from one period of time to another, despite human have different way of living in every places they lived, different cultures, tradition and beliefs, including the vast kingdom of animal and plant species that lived in their own suitable places, these vital pieces of information must be told and display, museum has the great role that serves as the holder of authentic artifacts and its significant value that gives great knowledge, facts and entertainment as well.

Few Top Museums Of Karachi:

Mohatta Palace Museum :

The Mohatta Palace Museum was built as a palatial residence for the Hindu Marwari Shiv Rattan Mohatta in 1927. Architect Ahmed Hussein Agha, who was responsible for the grand building, was inspired by the Anglo-Mughal structures

found in Pakistan and India. The structure served as an office for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and an abode for Fatima Jinnah, sister of the nation's founder, until it was finally turned into a museum to share the cultural appreciation of Pakistan. The museum today has 44 galleries displaying artifacts from different regions and eras of the country. The palace also regularly holds art exhibitions. Many stone statues also add glory to the magnificent building.

State Bank of Pakistan Museum:

Tucked in between high-rises on one of the busiest roads in the city lies the stony building of the State Bank of Pakistan Museum. What was once the Imperial Bank of India today functions as a museum displaying the archaeological gems of the subcontinent. This institution takes its visitors on an incredible journey through times gone by. Ancient coins used in the subcontinent during Alexander the Great's rule are on display here. There is also a great collection of murals by some of the country's best artists.

National Museum of Pakistan:

This museum is dedicated to the art, Islamic heritage and historical valuables of the country. It records and presents the cultural history of Pakistan. There is plenty to see in the 11 galleries of this site, which also includes a special Quran gallery with around 300 rare and precious copies of the holy scripture. Ancient artifacts such as treasures from the Indus Valley Civilization, Gandhara civilization sculptures, miniature paintings, and political manuscripts are also some of the attractions at this museum.

Pakistan Air Force Museum :

The Pakistan Air Force Museum, popularly known as its abbreviation of P.A.F Museum, is a hall and park that features all the main fighter jets and aircraft which the Pakistan Air Force has used. There are also radars and other weapons on display inside the building and outdoors. Aircraft captured from the Indian forces during the '65 war with India and Jinnah's Vickers VC.1 Viking are the main attractions of the establishment. Additionally, scale models of World War I and II fighter jets are also on display for the amusement of World War history enthusiasts, along with modern aircraft.

Pakistan Maritime Museum :

Just like the air force, Pakistan's Naval Forces also have their own museum in the city, which sits alongside an artificial lake and a park. The Pakistan Maritime Museum, situated on 28 acres of grassy lawns, comprises six galleries and an auditorium. Through implementing interactive education, various naval relics are presented to the audiences of this museum through relief models, dioramas and sculptures, murals, taxidermy, and real ancient weapons. But possibly the most attractive displays at this museum are the Daphne Class Submarine, Breguet Atlantic aircraft, and PNS *Mujahid* (M164), the minesweeper.

Conclusion:

Visiting museums is an excellent way to explore a city, town or country. It is also a good wayto bond with friends, family or older generations. Museums continuously play and will play a role for art and society. As art and society are changing, these changes also must be reflected by the museums, their structures and processes. Museums are (being) partially interconnected with culture, the tourism, and by this with the economy. But beyond such an economic dimension, museums (at least in principle) are (should be) also connected to knowledge production (research) and knowledge application (innovation) in the knowledge society, knowledge democracy, and knowledge economy. Digital technologies open up new perspectives, but also expectations, how visitors may interact and interconnect with museums. As art is continuously exploring and experimenting with new forms, this also is (or should be) the case for museums. One purpose of museums is to store (and preserve) knowledge. However, museums also must be organizations (locations) that engage in creating and producing knowledge and new knowledge, and by this, they are continuously of importance. Museums have to engage in processes of virtualization.

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Child Labor

"The Evil of Child Labor in Karachi"

By: Rabail Sahar khuhro.

Introduction:

Karachi, large employment opportunities, burgeoning population and the availability of cheap labor might be the contributing factors for the increasing prevalence of child labor. Poor kids labour for living on May Day, the holiday, in Karachi's Kharadar, Meethadar, Ranchor Line, Jacob Lines, Orangi, Korangi and alike, including monkey, snake and street-charmers, batlipaper walas, chanajorgaramwalas, golaganda walas, champi malish walas, car cleaners, flower-sellers, cart-pushers, street vendors etc.A literature review was conducted in 2007 that included published and unpublished literature since 2000.

Health Issues Pertaining to child labour:

Various organizations working in the field were also covered, while the perception of the child laborers was covered through three focus group discussions. Common health issues among the child laborers in Karachi included respiratory illnesses, fever and generalized pains, as well as drug and sexual abuse. Organizations working for child lab our could be broadly categorized into those working for legal advice and advocacy; those generating statistics; and those that are providing interventions.

Child labor :protocols, conventions and Law Existing In Pakistan : Karachi:

Discussion with children showed that irrespective of the immediate cause, the underlying determinant for child lab our was poverty. The best practices identified included evening schools and drop-in centers for working children with provision for skill-based education and basic health facilities. There is need to have more such centers. Keywords: Child labor, Child health, Situation analysis, Best practices, Karachi, Pakistan. Introduction The International Labor Organization (ILO) Conventions 138 and 182 describe

child labor as children younger than 12 years working in any economic activity, or children 12-14 years old engaged in more than light work, or children of any age engaged in the worst forms of child labor — in which they are enslaved, forcibly recruited, prostituted, trafficked, forced into illegal activities or exposed to hazards.1,2 Article 321 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) calls for the recognition of the rights of children to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with their education, or to be harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.1 In Pakistan, the age of 14 is considered to be a threshold for child labor under the Employment of Children Act 1991 (ECA).

NGOs: Child Labor And Literature Review:

The available literature from Karachi focuses on child labour in general or sub-groups such as street children. A large study on street children and youth was conducted by 1077 J Pak Med AssocAzad foundation in collaboration with Pakistan Voluntary Health and Nutrition Association (PAVHNA) titled: Knowledge Attitude Behaviour Practices Study for Street Children in Karachi (KABPS) in 2004.22 Strengths of this study included the fact that it had a large sample size of 503 participants aged 10-24 years representing diverse social, ethnic and linguistic segments of the population of Karachi. Although this was a descriptive study, it highlighted some important aspects regarding health issues, sexual habits, social life and source of income of this population. Reasons commonly mentioned for leaving home included; poverty, peers/friends influence and violence, behaviour of the parents, and drug addiction.

These children and youths were mostly part of a group, which usually had a group leader. While investigating the criminal record of the street children, it was found that the majority had an arrest record (51.7%). Most (78.1%) were illiterate and only a small proportion knew some type of technical work (14.1%). The major source of income was cleaning/washing cars (39.4%), followed by garbage collection/scavenging (23.1%), begging (11.5%),

working in hotels/shops as labourers (7.6%). Information drawn under medical and health related issues showed that majority of the sample usually had three meals per day, mostly free of cost from hotels. Major diseases they suffered from were respiratory problems (42.1%), fever (26.4%), and generalised pains (17.3%). They availed the services of government or private hospitals for treatment, if needed (55.3%), but quite a few did nothing (19.8%) about their ailments.

The reason for not consulting a doctor etc. was primarily due to non-availability of funds (52.7%). This study also revealed that 89.9% of children reported substance abuse; ('charas' and heroin) while majority of them were sexually active (63.4%). Most of the interviewed children knew about condoms (53.5%), but did not use them personally (79.1%). They had heard about the human immunodeficiency virus and the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) but were not sure about its route of spread and preventive measures. Another study was identified regarding situation analysis of street children in Karachi, also conducted by Azad Foundation in 2001. This study used both qualitative and quantitative methods to assess various aspects of the lives of street children. However, only 15 interviews were conducted.

All participants were boys aged 6 to 13 years who cited the most common reason for being on the street to be violence at home. Others included: parents' attitude, drug addictions and unavailability of food. Approximately half of the children had attended school in their life and were able to read. Most of them were involved in car polishing or begging or switched between these two while others also reported garbage picking.

Commonly cited health issues included continuous fever, cough and respiratory complaint. Survey showed that more than half of children were using samad bond - an adhesive material commonly abused through sniffing - while others were also taking narcotics. Mansuri24 conducted in 2002 a cross-sectional study regarding child labour in ancestral occupation among the washer men community of Goharabad, Gulberg Town, involving 40 children

aged 7 to 15 years. The study found that 70% of the children helped their families in miscellaneous steps of washing irrespective of their age and school status; 35% of children were enrolled in primary and 10% in secondary schools. A statistically significant association was found between parental illiteracy and child neglect . Some research work has been done by students of the Sociology Department of Karachi University as part of their Masters thesis and it includes one by Noor-us-Sabah25 who did her 2005 study on street children in and around the area of Jahangir Park in Sadder Town of Karachi. This is one of the major downtown areas of the city and has large number of street children involved in different activities.

The major cause of leaving home was related to the family size; there was relationship between the illiteracy of parents and the involvement of children in child labour, but no relation was found between the age of child and addiction or family income and decision to go back home.

The 2003 study by Mohammad Ali on child labour in auto workshops of Gharibabad, a large squatter settlement of Gulberg Town, found association between household monthly income and child labour, child's income and his involvement in drug addiction, area of residence and involvement in drug addiction, whereas no association was found between child's age and involvement in work.

AS many parts of the country came to a standstill, with loud mobs damaging property and blocking traffic, the news of a 15-year-old domestic servant being allegedly tortured and strangled to death in an affluent Karachi residence barely created a ripple.

Mohammad Imran’s murder follows similar cases including that of a 10-year-old domestic help who had 20 torture marks on her body, with her hand burnt on a stove. We live in a cattiest and classist society. The mistreatment of domestic help — and by extension, child domestic workers — is all too common in Pakistani cities. Domestic labour falls under the category of informal work, or ‘invisible’ labour. There are no clear laws to guarantee their rights, and no regulations to

check whether the rights they are entitled to (e.g. minimum wage) are ensured. In Pakistan, we are not even sure who comes under the category of a 'child' due to the prevalence of contradictory laws. But just because they belong to the 'invisible' workforce does not mean we turn a blind eye to their mistreatment.

Article 11 of the Constitution states that "no child below the age of 14 years shall be engaged in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment". Article 25-A makes it compulsory for governments to provide free education to all children between the ages of five and 16. Last year, Sind also passed the Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, which establishes 15 as the minimum age for employment and 19 for employment in hazardous professions.

But because none of these laws specifically cover domestic work, which is not considered a 'hazardous' occupation, cases of injustice (when reported) come under criminal law. While it's true that the problem of child labour is connected to desperate poverty, this is not a reason to not pass laws that will ensure the protection of young workers and punish those who subject them to violence and abuse.

Government policies on child labour:

A number of laws contain provisions prohibiting child labour, or regulating the working conditions of child and adolescent workers. The most important laws are:

- The Factories Act 1934.
- The West Pakistan Shops and Establishments Ordinance 1969.
- The Employment of Children Act 1991.
- The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act 1992.
- The Punjab Compulsory Education Act 1994.

Child labour remains one of the major problems afflicting Pakistan and its children. Pakistan has passed laws in an attempt to limit child labour and indentured servitude, but those laws are universally ignored. Some 11 million children, aged four to fourteen, keep the country's factories operating, often working in brutal and squalid conditions.

In December 2014, the U.S. Department of Labour 's List of Goods Produced by Child Labour or Forced Labour reported nine goods, six of which are produced by child labourers in Pakistan. These include the making of bricks, carpets, glass bangles, leather and surgical instruments, as well as coal mining.

Conclusion:

NGO groups against child labour have been raising awareness of the exploitation of children in Pakistan . Several organizations are working in Pakistan to reduce child labour. Factories are now registered with provincial social security programs which offer free school facilities for children of workers and free hospital treatment.

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Garbage

"The jinn Of Garbage in Karachi"

By:syed Mahnoor Yonus

Introduction:

The large megacity of Pakistan 'KARACHI' sadly displays an image of an overly littered city with trash scattered everywhere and piles of garbage stacked on its roadsides, streets and valleys. Karachi's waste management problem is nothing new, with around 16,000 tones of garbage generated in the city last year by a population of over 13 million residents. Most of it makes it to two huge landfills in the city but around 30 Percent remains on the streets. It was only when the ravaging monsoon season that hit the metropolis last month that the garbage problem became hard to ignore, as it literally came to the surface, floating atop flooded streets.

Garbage Wasting Problem In The City Of Light:

Karachi has become the king of trash heaps. The heaps of garbage, stinking gutters and unswept streets are the distinctive features of Karachi and these heaps keep lying for a long time in streets which give out such a bad smell that one cannot pass them. Even the files and mosquitoes breed and grow freely as the garbage situation of Karachi is growing worse day by day so the piles of garbage littering almost entire Karachi are not only annoying residents but also becoming cause of different diseases. As the city produces over 12000 tones of garbage every day of this only 4000 tones ends up at landfill sites and the rest of it burned at empty plots, grounds, parks and road sides. But garbage still piles at the streets unless a proper system of garbage disposal and recycling is not take place and it seems that garbage in Karachi takes a horrible situation day by day like accumulation of garbage in absence of an effective disposal system has become a serious health hazard creating numerous infections and other diseases in certain parts of the city.

As compare to other cities of the world road streets are consider as the source of beauty of their city and they take very good care of their city beauty and cleanness just for the sake of their city name but perhaps the situation of Karachi seems to be opposite like several areas already lack proper facilities for the collection and lifting of garbage resulting in insanitary conditions quite visible in almost all the localities of each town.

Animal Waste:

The garbage situation of Karachi is going from towards day by day. Open sewage drains and garbage dumps are giving rise to many harmful diseases. Specially after

this Eid-ul-Azha the waste material is still lying on roads. And majority of the streets were floodes with water and trash, wreaking havoc for the citizen. Moreover the stagnant rainwater mixed with the remains of the animals, serves as a serious health hazard for citizens, with the chance of many serious diseases being spread .

Karachi is the economic hub of Pakistan but still there is no one to look after this city there is no administration at all and because of this, citizens are really frustrated and they need same solution for this problem. Karachi needs serious attention and it also a matter of great concern for higher authorities. Sindh government should look into the matter proper steps to make Karachi clean and beautiful.

Polluted Water:

Water pollution by the discharge of waste water from commercial and industrial waste (intentionally or through spills) into surface waters; discharges of untreated domestic sewage, and chemical contaminants, such as chlorine, from treated sewage; release of waste and contaminants into surface runoff flowing to surface waters including urban runoff and agricultural runoff, which may contain chemical fertilizers and pesticides; waste disposal and leaching into groundwater; eutrophication and littering.

110 million gallons per day of raw, untreated water from the Indus River is mixed with treated water from the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board (KWSB)'s water treatment plants, and this mixed water is supplied to the city. The KWSB claims that this water is fit for consumption. The quantity of chlorine has also been increased to ensure that all sorts of bacteria and germs are eliminated.

Karachi has drinking water pollution and inaccessibility. There is dissatisfaction with garbage disposal in Karachi. Instead of disposing garbage at the solid waste management plant, the people have been throwing and burning it at various residential and commercial points in the city, causing immense pollution.

Dengue Problem And The Garbage waste:

According to the Dengue Surveillance Cell report, the number of dengue fever cases has jumped to 11,520 in Sindh with the recent increase of 231 cases in the port city.The death toll has jumped to 30 this year in Karachi.

Recently, A 55-year-old woman, identified as Zahida Kausar, resident of the Federal B.Area, lost her life fighting the dengue virus at a private hospital of Karachi. A seventh –month-old child, resident of Al-Noor society, also lost the battle against dengue fever.

Meanwhile, the health authorities on Monday confirmed that as many as 40 new cases of mosquito-borne dengue fever were dictated during the last 24 hours across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.According to Dengue Response Unit (DRU), the number of dengue positive cases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has soared to 6,710 with the confirmation of 40 new patients.

The officials said that 13 new cases were reported in Peshawar city, while the number of dengue fever cases has reached 2565 in the provisional capital.The mosquito-borne disease which may prove fatal if not diagnosed and treat in time has spread rapidly throughout Pakistan and has cased serious concern among the masses.

The Burning Of Garbage Waste:

Burning house hold garbage in burn barrels, stoves, and fire pits creates pollution that's dangerous to human health and contaminants the air, water, and soil.

Small fires mean big trouble, typical home fires are small and inefficient. They produce a lot of smoke, as well as a variety of toxic substances even burning seemingly harmless materials like paperGarbage has changed. Today's household trash contains a lot of plastics and paper treated with chemicals, coating, and inks.

Smoke. Pollutants from backyard burning of trash are released primarily into the air, and closed to ground level where they are easily inhaled- with no pollution controls.Ash that remains contains concentrated amounts of these toxic materials that can blow away of seep into the soil and ground water Karachi the burning of

municipal garbage in the port city is posing serious environmental threats to the countries economic hub.

This quick solution unlesses thick clouds of smoke over the entire locality and such scenes can be seen almost in every locality of the city these days.

Conclusion:

This has been a long time coming as consecutive governments over the past years have not considered this is an issue that required their attention. Rather than bickering over it now, all stakeholders will have to work together to get the required funds and manpower to remove the garbage first and then create a proper waste management infrastructure for proper and efficient disposal so that it does not pile up again over time.

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Sewerage

"Sewerage seepage And Polluted Water Catastrophe In Karachi"

By: Nimra Saeed Ahmed

Introduction:

I have been living in Karachi for 19 years. I have been observing one problem that has not been solved yet. It is not traffic, it is not pollution, but it is the sewage problem. Every day I hear reports from various TV channels about water getting mixed with sewage and sewerage lines getting choked.

The sewerage system of Karachi is on the verge of collapsing. More than half of the city's sewerage lines are damaged and need to be immediately replaced. Particularly vulnerable are the old city areas with their pre-partition lines.

The state Of Sewerage and Water Contamination In Karachi:

According to Karachi Water and Sewerage Board officials, Karachi's sewerage system has almost choked in all districts as a result of constructing high-rise buildings without proper planning and absence of a mechanism to clean the sewers and rainwater drains. The KWSB's sewerage lines are linked with the rainwater drains in the city, with the latter spilling into the Lyari and Malir rivers, through which the sewerage water flows into the sea.

Over the years, one KWSB official explained, the Sindh Building Control Authority (SBCA) has allowed the construction of countless high-rise buildings across the city without proper planning while the utility systems in every part of the city lack up-gradation. The worst affected are the Old City areas, where the sewerage lines are over half a century old.

Pollution caused by sewage water is one of the major problems in Karachi city... Sewage water is drained off into rivers without treatment. Careless disposal of sewage water leads to creation of a chain of problems like spreading of diseases, eutrophication, increase in Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), etc.

The water used for domestic, industrial and other purposes gets converted into waste water. It is termed as sewage water. In ideal conditions, sewage water is channeled or piped out of city so that it can be recycled. Sewage contains organic wastes as well as chemicals. The pollution of water occurring from sewage is observed in Karachi .In Karachi, sewage water is not disposed in a proper manner. In this developed city, a network of sewage pipes is used to take sewage away from city. Treatment of waste minimizes pollution resulting from it.

Improper handling of waste water is the main reason behind water getting polluted. Sewage is drained off in large quantities to rivers. It slows down the process of dilution of constituents of water; this in turn stagnates the river. It may also result into spread of diseases like diarrhea, typhoid, etc.

Draining off water without treatment is one of the major causes of pollution. Effluents present in sewage water contain innumerable pathogens and harmful chemicals. Detergents released in water contain phosphates and they allow the growth of algae and water hyacinths.

Sewage pollution is not always man-made or the result of human negligence.

There are times when sewage systems receive flows greater than their capacity. It takes place in times of heavy rains. The excess flow of water results into overflowing of sewage systems; this in turn leads to sewage pollution.

The different ways in which sewage pollution affects our life can be found below. These details should offer insights on how to control the menace of water pollution caused by haphazard disposal of sewage into freshwater bodies and oceans.

Pathogens present in sewage water are responsible for spreading different kinds of diseases. Stagnant water fosters the growth of mosquitoes, which in turn causes diseases like malaria. Another disease which originates from contaminated water is typhoid.

Sewage water may also contain protozoans like Cryptosporium and Giardia. These pathogens pose a great risk to human health. Therefore, polluted water acts as a host to several pathogenic microbes.

In today's world, sewage water pollution is one of the major problems faced by most cities. This kind of pollution leads to health-related and environmental issues. With proper treatment of water, it is possible to reduce water pollution.

The process of excessive deposition of chemical nutrients in water bodies is termed as eutrophication. It is one of the many problems which have their origin in sewage water pollution. Degradation of the quality of water, reduction in number of fish and increase in biological oxygen demand (BOD) are major effects or consequences of eutrophication. Increase in the concentration of phosphates, nitrates and other chemicals including organic wastes in water bodies causes excessive growth of algae and bacteria. Growth of such organisms is responsible for increase in BOD and thereby, reduction in the number of aquatic creatures. The growth of native plants is also hampered by excessive algal growth.

Toxins released in rivers through sewage water are consumed by fish and other aquatic organisms; thus, the possibility of toxins entering the food chain increases manifold. It is observed that coral reefs get affected by sewage pollution the world over.

The sewage water dumped in oceans can affect the coral reefs to a great extent. The toxins present in polluted water inhibit the growth of corals.

Water bodies in their natural form contain small amounts of chemical compounds like bicarbonates, nitrates, chlorides, sulfates, etc. Rise in the amount of such compounds may cause many problems. For example, water becomes unsuitable for drinking and irrigation. The Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) present in water should be less than 500 mg/gram for water to be considered potable. Saline water is not considered suitable for irrigation either. Use of such kind of water for agricultural purpose leads to salinization of soil, which in turn causes soil erosion.

If sewage water is treated before its release into rivers, most problems associated with pollution would be solved. Removal of contaminants is the main objective of treatment of sewage water. Before the actual treatment of water, effluents are pretreated.

• The process of pre-treatment helps in the separation of oils, greases, gravel and sand from polluted water. This process is carried out by filtration of sewage water.

• Biological wastes dissolved in water are treated with microbes. It helps in converting wastes into a solid mass which can be easily separated later on.

• Once the biological treatment is over, partially-pure effluents are treated with chemical disinfectants. The water treated in treatment plants can be used in golf courses, for watering lawns and also in agriculture for irrigation.

• Sewage treatment plants generate clear and clean water. Some of the treatment plants dispose the wastes into oceans. This is one form of pollution and it should prove to be harmful for the environment.

Conclusion:

No major work on sewers has been done since 2008 in Karachi. Some lines were replaced during the 1970s to 1980s about 39 years back. The system in areas such as Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Gulistan-e-Jauhar, Abul Hasan Ispahani Road, and Nazimabad was replaced with money from the 'Tameer-e-Karachi' program in 2008. And a quarter of the lines need to be immediately replaced in the city.

I request the government to look into this issue so that we can live our life comfortable in our beloved Karachi city.

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Health

"The State OF Health Care In Karachi"

By:Usama Riaz

Introduction:

.Health care in Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan is administered by both private and public health care providers. Health care is the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in human beings. .Health care is delivered by practitioners in allied .health, dentistry, midwifery (obstetrics), medicine, nursing, optometry,pharmacy, psychology and other health professions.

It refers to the work done in providingprimary care, secondary care, and tertiary care, as well as in public health..Under the Constitution, every province is charged with managing public health The Sindh Ministry of Health is responsible for public health in the province. .All the medical colleges in the province are also under the jurisdiction of the Sindh Ministry of Health. The private sector accounts for about 80% of all outpatient visits in Pakistan.

Public Health Care:

.Health care in Pakistan is mostly private where the government provides a small amount of the total health expenditures, with the remainder being entirely private, out-of-pocket expenses.. Health care delivery in Pakistan on the other hand, is the worst of both worlds; not only the health care delivery is predominantly private there are no watchdog bodies, agencies or audit commissions to monitor quality.

.The result is a thriving private practice; which is unregulated and unmonitored. The majority of clinicians in the city of Karachi are practising without any accountability and are not answerable to any higher authority. .More than often

complex procedures are undertaken in clinics and smaller hospitals, which are unequipped to deal with complications. Health and safety regulations simply do not exist.

Healthcare delivery system of Karachi:

Primary Healthcare:

This is first level of Healthcare, where patients have theirinitial interaction with system and it provides curative andpreventive Healthcare Services.

Secondary Health Care:

It is an intermediate level of Healthcare that is concerned with provision of technical, therapeutic and diagnostic services. It is first referral level serving at district and tehsil. Specialist consultation and hospital admissions fall into this category. Basic Health Units (BHUs) are located at Union Council level and serves catchment population of up to 25,000. Preventive curative and referral services are provided. Maternal and child health (MCH) services are also part of services packages provided at Basic Health Units. BHUs also provide clinical, logistical and managerial support to Lady Health Workers (LHWs)

Rural Health Centers (RHCs) serve catchment population of up to 100,000 people. Here provided promotive, preventive, curative, diagnostics and referrals along with inpatient services.

Tertiary Health care:

Tertiary health care hospital are for more specialized In patient care Specialized health care service usually for in patients and on referral for primary or secondary health professionals.

Ministry of Public Health:

Government of Sindh is responsible of public health in Sindh,Pakistan.The Health Department of the Ministry of Public Health is a standard body for providing public health, medical education, training and employment in the Sindh.

Administered by Federal Government:

- PNS Rahat
- PNS Shifa
- PAF Hospital, PAF Base Faisal
- Administered by Sindh Government:
- Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre (JPMC)
- National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases (NICVD)
- National Institute of Child Health (NICH)
- Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT)
- Civil Hospital
- Services Hospital
- Karachi Institute of Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine
- Sindh Institute of Skin Diseases
- Kulsoom Bai Valika Social Security Hospital

Conclusion:

There is little strength in health care delivery system in Karachi like making health policies, participating in Millennium Development Goals program, initiating vertical programs and introducing Public Private Partnership, improving human resource development and infrastructure by making Basic Health Unit and Rural Health Centers.

However, these all programs are very limited in its scope and that is the reason that Karachi's healthcare system is still not very efficient. There are numerous weaknesses like poor governance, lack of access and unequal resources, poor quality of Health Information Management System, corruption in health system, lack of monitoring in health policy and health planning and lack of trained staff.

Pakistan is improving very slowly in the health sector for the last five decades as is evident by its health indicators and above mentioned strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, the Government needs to take strong initiatives to change the current health care system.

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Water Crisis

The Water Crisis In Karachi.

By:……………

Introduction:

Water crisis is a situation when available potable water within a region is less than the region's demand. Water stress is another type of situation when difficulty in finding sufficient amount of source of fresh water results in depletion of available water resources. Here are some main points related to water crisis.

Water Crisis In Karachi:

Karachi – home to more than 20 million people – is currently meeting just 50% of its total water requirement, according to officials from the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board (KWSB). The city needs 1.1bn gallons of water daily but can only supply 550m gallons per day (MGD). Meanwhile, Karachi's population growth rate of 4.5% per annum means that nearly a million newcomers – economic migrants, refugees and internally displaced people – enter the city every year, further stressing the already-limited water supply. The water crisis is the result of several factors. Scarce water resources persistently fail to meet the massive demand from a burgeoning population. The Hub Dam went dry earlier this year, leaving Karachi with just one water source, the Indus River, which is more than 120km away.

Water Tanker Mafia:

When the water does reach citizens, distribution inequalities arise; there is no metering system to monitor real use or water waste. A "water tanker mafia" also illegally punctures pipelines and siphons off water to sell at inflated rates on the black market, highlighting other problems linked to chronic corruption, mismanagement and poor governance.

Population Bombing:

Critics contend that there will be a gap in supply and demand by the time the initial phase is completed in two years. By then, the population will have climbed further, increasing the burden on the available water supply.

Water Leakage:

According to a report, 40 per cent water in Karachi is being wasted due to leakages, whereas District West faces acute water as the water level in Hub Dam is low. The city is getting low water supply to the pumping stations due to non-desalting of water channel from Keenjhar Lake, which is a bulk water supply source for the city.

Climate change :

The climate change is causing a water shortage in the country and the worst hit in Karachi. Karachi's both urban and rural areas are worst hit by climate change. There is also a drop in rains in Karachi and its outer areas, as a result, the water level in Hub Dam has gone down. It all is because of climate change. This vulnerability is mainly due to its geographic location, demographic and diverse climatic conditions.

Damaged Pipe Lines:

The recent damage to key pipelines in the city due to fast eroding infrastructure remained a source of concern which had caused wastage of hundreds of gallons of water recently.

Conclusion:

In the end, my conclusion related to this problem is we can reduce water crisis in our city by making more dams, wasting less water, improving sewerage systems, invent new water conservation technologies, and recycle waste water etc. Water

crisis is going to be a worldwide problem in next 20 years. Till now all the researches have shown that it is rising at a rate much faster than its solutions are going to be implemented. Already children are dying in large numbers due to waterborne illness. Also in indirect manner it is destructing natural ecosystems leading to the threat for variety of freshwater fish species. The problem cannot be controlled until a viable global solution is implemented.

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Crime

"Street Crimes In Karachi:A Short View"

By:Zafer Iqbal Firdousi

Introduction:

STREET CRIME IS ANY CRIME THAT TAKES PLACE IN A PUBLIC PLACE LIKE SMUGGLING , CAR THEFT, VANDALISM ETC AS A MOSTLY IN NIGHT IN DESERTED PLACES VICTIM IS ALONE MOST OF THE CRIMINAL ARE Also ALONE AS WELL AS.

Routine In Karachi:

WE MOSTLY OBSERVE CRIME SCENE IN BROAD DAY LIGHT IN FRONT OF PUBLIC EYE AND FACT IS THAT NEARBY COPS DONOT CARE ABOUT VICTIM BEING ALONE PRE DOMINANTLY THREATED MORE THAN ONE CRIMINAL.

Aim To Address Issue:

I Wanted To establish View before the audience the burning issue of street crimes and after analyzing the same , eventually draw a specific conclusion whether Karachi operation has effects (if any) on this particular genre of crime as well as come up with a set of recommendations for countering this issue.

Karachi Street Crime View:

Karachi is among top 10 most violent and dangerous cities in the world. Every citizens of this 22 million strong city is either directly or indirectly touched by a form of street crime .

Wide Range Of Criminal Activities:

Target Killing, Extortion, Car/Motor Cycle/Mobile/ wallet/ other valuable Snatching, Robberies, Prostitution , Drugs , Pickpocketing , Dacoities , Terrorism, and other Petty Crimes such as Vandalian etc.

Cell Phone are The Focus of Street Snatchers:

Which means that almost 60% of karachities have cell phones in Karachi.

Why DoTheyAct As Street Criminals? :

- .Thrill
- .Easy cash inflows
- .Poverty
- .Unemployment
- .Psychological Disorders
- .Revenge
- .Organized Criminals Networks
- .Crime has been incentivized
- .Police a part of problem or solution?

Concluding Points:

- . Karachi operation did improve overall law and order situation in karachi.
- .Crime figures of all four (Target Killing – Bhatta Collection - Kidnapping for Ransom – Terrorism) have shown considerable improvement
- . The sole credit can not be given to rangers as when properly backed Karachi police in sync with rangers has delivered reasonably well.
- .However , this impact of Karachi operation is negligible 0n Karachi sreet crimes " whose trend has remained more or less static rather has shown some increase.

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اُردو

شہر کراچی کو درپیش تعلیمی مسایل کا ایک جایزہ

از:سیدہ کومل علوی

❖ تعارف:

کراچی شہر کہنے کو پاکستان سب سب شہر اور دنیا کا چھٹا بڑا شہر ہے ،جتنا بڑا یہ ہے اتنے ہی اسکو درپیش مسایل ہیں ،یہاں میں اس تحریر میں تعلیمی مسایل کا جایزہ اپنے فہم و فراست کے مطابق پیش کرنے کی کوشش کرونگی۔

❖ سہولیات کا فقدان:

معلوم پڑتا ہے کہ کراچی کے چھوٹے چھوٹے علاقوں میں رہنے والے لوگ اتنا بھی نہیں جانتے ہیں کہ اپنے بچوں کو اچھے اسکولوں میں پڑھانا چاہیے یا نہیں جیسا کہ یہ تو واضح ہے کہ سرکاری اسکولوں کے ذریعے طلباء کو مناسب سہولیات سرے سے ہی میسر نہیں ہیں ،حقیقت یہ ہے کہ ہمارا سرکاری عملہ بہتر تعلیم یافتہ نہیں ہے ،اور انکی اسناد جس طرح حاصل ہوئی ہیں اسی طرح یہ تعلیم ففراہم کرنے میں مگن ہیں،اتنا تو آشکار ہے کہ اور یہاں میزیں ، کرسیاں اور یہاں تک کہ پنکھ وں کی بھی سہولیات موجود نہیں ملتی ہیں۔

❖ معاشرتی عدم توازن:

مختلیف تعلیمی نطاموں کی کثرت معاشرتی عدم توازن کا باعث بنتی ہے ، جس کی وجہ سے لوگوں کو معاشرتی اور اقتصادی طبقات میں تقسیم کیا جارہا ہے۔ ایلیٹ کلاس کے طلباء پاکستان کے معمول کے آرتھوڈوکس نصاب کے بجائے "O" اور "A" سطح کے نصاب کی پیروی کرتے ہیں۔انہیں اپنی

مذہب کی ثقافت کے بارے میں بہت کم یا کوئی آگاہی نہیں ہوتی ہے جبکہ اردو میڈیم اسکولوں سے پاس ہونے والوں کو عام طور پر پیچیدہ اور نچلے درجے کے عہدوں پر کام کرنا پڑتا ہے۔

❖ **<u>تعلیم میں امتیاز:</u>**

ایک اور بہت بڑا مسئلہ طبقاتی امتیاز ہے جو پاکستان کے تعلیمی نظام میں بھی دیکھا جاسکتا ہے،ہماری ایلیٹ کلاس ، جس میں ہمارے وزراء اور عہدیدار شامل ہیں ، اپنے بچوں کو ملک و شہر کے بہترین نجی اسکولوں میں بھیجتے ہیں،لہذا طاقتور لوگوں کو سرکاری اسکولوں کے ناقص تعلیمی نظام سے کوئی سروکار نہیں ہوتا ہے تو پھر غریب کے مسایل اور مسایل سے کجا انہیں خاک آشنائی حاصل ہوگی؟۔

❖ **<u>تعلیمی نظام میں بدعنوانی :</u>**

میں یہاں ساتھ ساتھ کراچی میں تعلیمی بدعنوانی پر توجہ دلانا چاہتی ہوں،ہمارا موجودہ تعلیمی نظام اتنا خراب ہے کہ اس نے تمام بدعنوانی کی حدود کو عبور کرلیا ہے، طلباء کو یہ ایک عمومی خوف درپیش ہے کہ امتحان دینے سے پہلے ہی پیپر لیک ہوجاتا ،جیسے تیسے کیسے ہم وہ پیپر حاصل کرلیں اور بلا محنت امتحان میں کامیاب ہوسکیں ،کراچی بورڈ میں کاغذی رساو بہت عام ہوگیا ہے اسی طرح اسکولوں اور کالجوں میں ہائی جانی والی بدعنوانی کو خصوصا گورنمنٹ والے سخت تحقیقات کرکے پرکھتے بھی نہیں ہیں۔

رشوت لینا یہاں دینا انتہائی عام بات ہوگئی ہے اور دھوکہ بازوں کے لئے اسکا استعمال کرنا بہت ضروری ہوگیا ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ بعض اوقات ایسی صورتحال بھی ہوتی ہیں کہ اس میں سیاست دان بھی شامل ہوجاتے ہیں اور ایسی شخصیات کے دور دور تک تعلقات ہوتے ہیں جو کسی شخص یا تفتیش کار کو ڈرانے کے لئے کافی ہوتے ہیں۔

جہاں تک نتائج کی بات ہے تو ہم سوچ بھی نہیں سکتے کہ ہم کس حد تک آگے چلے گئے ہیں ، یہاں کوئی اخلاقی و نظمیاتی جانچ پڑتال نام کی شہ ہی موجود ہی نہیں ہے ،کہ کیسے عمدہ سالانہ کارکردگی کا حامل طالب علم غیر متوقع درجات حاصل کرسکتا ہے اور یہی کام ایک نکما اسے پچھاڑ کر دولت و تعلقات کے دم پر سرانجام دے لیتا ہے۔

❖ فنڈز:

یہ تو خیر واضح ہے کہ تعلیم کے لئے فنڈز کی تقسیم بہت قلیل ہے چناچہ یہ کل جی ڈی پی کا صرف 1.5 سے 2.0 فیصد ہے۔حلانکہ اسے کل جی ڈی پی کا 7٪ کے لگ بھگ ہونا چاہئے۔

❖ تکنیکی تعلیم کی کمی:

تکنیکی تعلیم کی کمی تعلیمی پالیسی کی سب سے بڑا خامی ہے جس پر پہلے بھی کبھی کوئی خاص توجہ نہیں دی گئی تھی، لہذا ، کم تکنیکی لوگوں کا مطلب کم روزگار اور کم تنخواہ کے حامل مواقع کا حامل فرد لیا جاتا ہے۔

❖ حرف آخر :

چونکہ آج کل کراچی میں تعلیمی مسائل بہت عام ہیں لہذا ہماری ذمہ داری ہے کہ ان مسائل کو جلد از جلد حل کریں تاکہ ہماری نسل کے روشن مستقبل کو بچایا جاسکے۔ اور اس ضمن ہمیں حکومت کو یہ احساس دلانا چاہئے کہ ان مسائل کے خلاف کچھ اہم اقدامات اٹھانا ضروری ہے، چھوٹے بڑے اسکولوں۔کالجوں اور جامعات کو عطیات و امداد فراہم کری تاکہ وہ اپنے تعلیمی معیار کو بہتر بنا سکیں۔

کراچی : کچرے کا کوہ ہمالیہ

از: پوجا کماری

تعارف:

یوں تو کراچی کے کئی مسائل ہیں مگر حالیہ دنوں میں شہر

کراچی میں صفائی ستھرائی کا نظام مکمل طور پر ناکام ہوچکا ہے اس کی یوں تو بہت سی وجوہات ہیں لیکن سب سے اہم وجہ جو بظاہر دکھائی دیتی ہے وہ سندھ حکومت اور بلدیاتی اداروں کے درمیان اختیارات ، فنڈز کے اُجراء اور دیگر معاملات پر ہونے والی سرد جنگ ہے۔ اس سرد جنگ نے کراچی کے شہریوں کے مفادات کو پس پشت ڈال دیا ہے۔

سندھ حکومت اور کراچی:

ترقیاتی منصوبوں پر کام کی رفتار تیز ہونے سے ایک طرف تو شہری خوش ہیں کہ کراچی کی تقدیر بدلنے کے عمل کا آغاز ہوا ہے مگر دوسری طرف وہ پریشان بھی ہیں کیونکہ نہ تو کچرے کے ڈھیر اٹھائے جا رہے ہیں نہ گندے پانی کی نقاسی کا نظام بہتر بنایا جارہا ہے، اور گزشتہ چار پانچ سال سے کراچی میں کچرے کے جو انبار لگ چکے تھے، وہ اب کوہ ہمالیہ اور کے ٹو کے پہاڑ بن چکے ہیں۔

نکاسی کا نظام پانی اُبل رہا ہے اور اب تو کچرا شہر کی مصروف شاہراہوں ، گلیوں اورتجارتی مراکز کے سامنے بھی پڑا نظر آنا روز مرہ کا عام منظر ہے۔ دوسری طرف فضا میں دھول کی کثرت سے لاکھوں شہریوں کو سانس لینے کے لیے بھی کڑی دقت و پیچیدگیوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے ۔ موسمیاتی اور ماحولیاتی امراض و بیماریوں کے ضمن میں کراچی کے شہریوں کو عموماً نزلا اور زکام کی بیماریوں کا شکار بننا عام معمول بن چکا ہے۔ ایک اور عظیم مصیبت یہ بن چکی ہے کہ کچرا ہر وقت نہ اٹھانے سے اب شہر میں مکھیوں اور مچھروں کی بھرمار ہو گئی ہے کراچی میں12ہزار سے پچیس ہزار ٹن کچرا(؟) پیدا ہوتاہے ،جسکو ٹھکانے لگانے اور صاف کرنے کا کوئی معیاری و موثر نظام موجود نہیں پایا جاتا ہے۔

کچرا پھینکنے کی جگہ:

چھ اضلاع میں تقسیم شہر کراچی میں یومیہ اندازاً 16ہزار ٹن سے زائد کچرا پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ضلع وسطی اور ضلع کورنگی کے علاوہ کراچی کے چار اضلاع سے کچرا اٹھانے کی ذمہ داری سالڈ ویسٹ مینیجمنٹ بورڈ کے ذمہ ہے ۔

بات کی جائے طریقہ کار کی توگلی محلوں میں بنی کچرا کنڈیوں سے اٹھایا جانے والا کچرا ہر ضلع میں موجود گاربیج ٹرانسفر اسٹیشن تک پہنچایا جاتا ہےجس کےبعد ہیوی ڈمپرز کے نریعے کچرے کو کسی اندیکھی لینڈ فل سائٹ تک پہنچایا جاتا ہے۔
سالڈ ویسٹ مینیجمنٹ بورڈکے مطابق شہر کے چار اضلاع سے یومیہ 10ہزار ٹن کچرا جام چاکرو اور ویندر کی لینڈ فل سائٹ(کچرا پھینکنے کی مخصوص جگہ) تک پہنچایا جاتا ہے،اب حکومت اور اس محولہ بالا ادارہ اک اس ضمن میں بیان کردہ مقام کس حڈ تک درست اسکی جانچ کرنا تحقیق کا محتاج ہے۔

اختتامیہ:

غرض یہ کہا جاسکتا ہے کہ سندھ حکومت اور بلدیاتی حکومت کی باہمی مخاصمت اور عناد بازی نے شہریوں کا جینا حرام کردیا ہے شہر بھر میں کوئی کام اور ترقیاتی منصوبہ معیاری نہیں دکھتا ہے لہذا یہ سب معیاری کم،بازاری زیادہی دکھتے ہیں اور اصل میں صرف دولت کمائی کا ذریعہ بن چکے ہیں،جن کی عمر نہات قلیل ہوتی ہے بارشوں میں یہ سب کام پانی میں بہہ جاتے ہیں اور ملاوٹ اور

چور بازاری کا سارا معاملہ عیاں کر جاتے ہیں،مگر بحر حال اصل مسلہ صفائی ستھرائی کا ہے جس کی لگتا ہے سندھ حکومت اور بلدیاتی حکومت کی نگاہ میں کوئی اہمیت نہیں ہے جبھی شہر۔ قاید کی حالت ناگفتہ بہ ہوچکی ہے۔

برقی ذرایع

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